The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 257.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—James Otis, Mayor of San Francisco, died on Saturday morning.

—The population of St. Paul, per census just completed, is 31,000, and Minneapolis 34,700.

—There was a run on Saturday on the National Gold Bank and Trust Company of San Francisco.

—Nearly one-half the village of Queens, Long Island, was burned on Saturday morning. Loss $40,000.

—Henry C. Coates has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Fifth Kentucky District.

—W. J. Yates, an old and highly respected citizen of Omaha, formerly from Maryland, died on Saturday.

—Robert Adams' woolen mills, two miles north of Anderson, Ind., were burned on Sunday morning. Loss $15,000. No insurance.

—The returns of the election held in Cuba Libre confirm the appointment made by Congress of Col. Senor Juan B. Spatorno as President of the republic.

—Ira Page, indicted in Concord, N. H., for the murder of Josie Langmade, was identified on Saturday as the man seen in the bushes near the road the girl passed.

—Twenty imported wagons belonging to merchants at Russellville, Ark., were cut to pieces last Friday night by a body of masked men, supposed to belong to the Wagon-makers' Union.

—At Wilkesbarre on Saturday, in the great ejectment suit of Calhoun M. Derringer vs. Cox *et al.* for coal lands valued at four million dollars, a verdict was rendered in favor of Derringer.

—Arrangements have been made with all the railroad companies in Memphis to carry delegates to the Southern Pacific Railroad convention there on the 19th of November at one fare for the round trip.

—J. A. Stevens, of Council Bluffs, has been awarded a Government contract of two million pounds of old corn at 48¾ cents per bushel, and P. Powers, of Hamburg, Iowa, one million pounds of oats at 29¾ cents per bushel.

—Col. Michael Mageveny, Sr., a prominent citizen of Memphis, has donated a house and six acres of ground on the boulevard near Memphis to the Sisters of the Good Shepherd as an asylum for fallen women and indigent children.

—Dr. George B. Wallis, of the New York *Herald*, delivered a eulogy in that city, on Saturday, on the late Frederick Hudson, a former Managing Editor of the *Herald*. There was a very large attendance of journalists and other well known citizens.

—General Patterson, Collector of Internal Revenue at Memphis, has seized about thirty thousand cigars in the hands of various dealers there because the maker's name was pressed upon the box, instead of being burned in with a brand, as required by law.

—The Supreme Court of Tennessee, in session at Jackson, has affirmed the decision of the Criminal Court in the cases of Wm. Williams and Frank Scott, colored, both of whom were convicted of murder in the first degree, and appealed to that Court, which sentences them to be hung on December 24th.

—On the 2d of last July the safe of the National and Savings Bank of Winthrop, Me., was robbed by burglars of $90,000, mostly in Government, railroad and municipal bonds. The bank officers have effected the restitution of $50,000 of the bonds, for which they paid the reward advertised, $10,000.

—The new fall schedule of time on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, which went into effect on Sunday, October 31st, shortens the time on their train connecting with the Chicago fast United States mail west bound two and a half hours. By the new schedule the train leaving Toledo at 11:38 P. M. reaches St. Louis the next day at 1:45 P. M.

—The Master in Chancery at Atlanta, to whom was referred the matter in controversy between Henry Clews & Co., of New York, and the Cartersville & Van Wert Railroad Company, as to the liability of the latter on account of bonds and money advanced for the construction of the road, reported $167,431.70 due Clews & Co. Judge Woods sustained the report.

—Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, has rendered a final decision in the case of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, appointing Henry Tyson, of Baltimore, permanent receiver. This decision is not favorably received, as Mr. Tyson represented only $120,000 of first mortgage bonds, while the appointment of General Wickham as receiver was asked by the holders of $38,000,000.

—The centennial meeting held at Cheyenne, last Saturday night, was a decided success. Gov. John M. Thayer presided. Speeches were made by Gen. James S. Brisbin, Rev. Mr. Cowbick and Judge Carey. Music was furnished by the Third Cavalry band and the Cheyenne glee club. At the close of the meeting over one-fourth of the centennial stock assigned to Wyoming Territory was taken.

—In the Rhomberg whisky tax cases in Des Moines, Iowa, in which the Government claims $750,000 for taxes of 1866, the Court decided that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had power under the statute to make the assessment, but that the same was not conclusive upon the defendant, so that the defendant could be allowed to contest it and show the same to be erroneous.

—A telegram from Madeira states that a part of the crew of the American ship John Pascal, Captain Tapley, which sailed from Calcutta on July 18th for New York, had landed at Ascension. They report that the ship took fire at sea and was totally destroyed, and that the crew were saved by taking to the boats. Eight of the crew are on board the steamer African, and the Madeira authorities have telegraphed to arrest them on their arrival in England, their testimony being unsatisfactory.

—Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court at Des Moines, Iowa, has rendered a decree of foreclosure against the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad and its four branches, for the sum of seven million dollars, and ordered the sale of said road at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, next month; also a decree of foreclosure for four million dollars against the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company of a similar character, and one against the Iowa Central Railroad Company for five million, contains like provisions.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA CITY.

The Mines Resuming Operations—The Town Being Rebuilt.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 30.—A special from Virginia says the Gould and Curry commenced hoisting ore to-day for the Consolidated Virginia. It will hoist 200 tons per day. Work is going on at the Ophir shaft with great activity, putting timber in the shaft. It will be ready for machinery by Wednesday next. The cages have been raised from the Consolidated Virginia shaft. It is believed in three weeks' time the machinery will be ready and work go on again. The water in the mines below the 1,850 feet level is steadily going down. The Ophir Company have made arrangements with the Cholilar Company for the use of the engines of the hoisting works of the latter. They will be put in position at once. It is confidently expected that the work of hoisting ore will commence in about fifteen or twenty days. No caves are reported in any of the mines. Mining men and stockholders take a cheerful view of the situation.

Building is going on rapidly. The burnt district is dotted with shanties. Work is plenty and wages high. People are recovering their spirits. Relief is coming in freely. As soon as provisions and money become plenty no more aid will be needed. The town will be all right in a week or two.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Bridge Blown Down and a Freight Train Wrecked—Two Men Killed.

CINCINNATI, October 30.—The *Times'* Indianapolis special says as a freight train on the Pan Handle Railroad was approaching a bridge near Cambridge, Ind., last night during a terrific storm, the engineer saw the bridge totter and fall. He reversed the engine, jumped and saved his life. The engine and four cars went through, carrying down the fireman and head brakesman, killing both.

FIRST EDITION.

THE PANDORA.

Additional and Graphic Details of the Expedition.

A Brief and Thrilling Voyage to the Arctic Seas—Remains of the Franklin Expedition—Narrow Escape from an Iceberg, Which Capsizes in the Night—Beauties of Polar Scenery.

[From the New York Herald.]

LONDON, October 18, 1875.

After an interesting journey of nearly four months' duration the steamer Pandora returned from the Arctic regions on Saturday, when she arrived at Portsmouth. I need not tell you the history of the Pandora, nor of the mission which it was intended she should be the means of accomplishing—that has been done already by Mr. MacGahan, your correspondent, who accompanied the vessel on her voyage. The Pandora started from Portsmouth on the 28th of June, and returned to the same port on the 16th of October; her voyage, therefore, occupied just 101 days, or a little over fourteen weeks. The excitement in England produced by the Pandora's return was very great.

The correspondent then gives the details of the voyage. The ship passed through Melville Bay, through Lancaster Sound, Barrow Strait and had a variety of adventures usual to voyaging in such latitudes. At one place they "tied up" to an iceberg, which overturned during the night and nearly capsized them. At another place they ran through a chain of icebergs. We will let the correspondent tell us the rest of the story, commencing with the landing at Beechy Island in Barrow Strait.

We soon could distinguish a yacht, among many things left here by Ross in 1850, drawn up on the beach, her mast still upright, together with two life boats and "Northumberland House." We anchored at midnight, the gale blowing northwest, causing a heavy surf. We went ashore next morning, and quite a

Scene of Desolation

and ruin greeted us. "Northumberland House" had been broken into, and, at first glance, it seemed as if nearly all the stores left here by former expeditions had been destroyed. The ground was covered with tins of meat, pemmican and vegetables, bales of clothes and rolls of blankets, bundles of flannel, heaps of clothing, banks of yarn, hundreds of pairs of woolen socks and mittens scattered about in the wildest confusion. The marauders had entered by the south window, and to enlarge it had torn out nearly the whole side of the house, which had been built of boards. The snow had drifted in during the Winter, then had partly melted in the Summer, then frozen and thawed during the succeeding Winters and Summers, until the whole interior of the house, to the depth of four feet, was one solid mass of ice. The beautiful blue cloth, so fine and soft, and the white, soft flannel blankets and clothing were all torn to shreds and ribbons; the meat and pemmican cans were punched in and pulled off, and all this was the work of the Polar bears, as the marks of their claws were everywhere, while a cask of rum, standing untouched near the doorway, was good evidence that "Northumberland House" was not broken into by human housebreakers. They had even gnawed into some barrels of salt beef and emptied them of their contents. It looked as if the bears had been amusing themselves by

Playing Ball With Everything

they could not tear to shreds. Fortunately most of the provisions and part of the clothing were safely headed up in solid iron-hooped barrels. The salt meat and sugar appeared in good condition, and also nearly all the clothing put up in barrels.

The yacht proved on examination to be in good condition and capable of going to sea with slight repairs. The lifeboats, although somewhat damaged, may easily be made seaworthy, but the little wooden boat was split and broken into fragments. The india rubber one nearly all disappeared except the skeleton. We visited the graveyard containing the graves of three of Franklin's men and two of the North Star. We found the wooden headboards well preserved and upright.

We weighed anchor the same evening, and steered for Peel Strait with a fair wind. Now came the anxious and critical period of our voyage. Former explorers had found pack ice on the south side of Borrow Strait, blocking the entrance to Peel Strait, into which the ship had never been able to penetrate far.

Would it be possible for us even to enter this strait, this throat of the northwest passage, or would we be obliged to turn back at its very entrance? It soon appeared that we were to form no exception to others, for on the morning of the 27th the inevitable fog which so constantly accompanies the ice arose, and our progress was suddenly stopped by heavy packs extending across our course. We anchored to the ice until the fog lifted, when we were enabled to force our way through loose ice until night; then we came to a solid pack extending from Cape Bernard to the west-southwest as far as could be seen from aloft. With a bright, icy sky from the south to the northwest we were again forced to anchor to the ice, taking advantage of the opportunity to fill up with fresh water. By ten o'clock A. M. the following day we discovered a small lane of water along the southern shore, through which we forced the ship, and which apparently led toward Limestone Island. A change occurred in the weather. The morning it was freezing hard, with a temperature of 27 deg. Our rigging was completely covered with frozen spray. Now dark clouds arose in the south, the barometer began to fall, the wind to rise, and blasts from the southeast were continuous.

We at last succeeded in forcing our way to Limestone Island, where we landed and left a record. We passed inside of Limestone toward evening and were again enveloped in a thick fog, which made navigation very perilous work. It was dark by nine o'clock, and we had a high, rocky coast on our port beam, a solid pack on the starboard, a wind on shore and fog, darkness and rain torrents which prevented the coast from being seen at more than a cable's length. The stars were invisible, and, to crown all, there was no compass, for our compasses were utterly useless, and we had to grope along in the gloom like a blind man, steering by the wind, which might change at any moment and put us on shore. We nevertheless got through the night without accident, but it was three o'clock before we could see we were off Cape Granite and steering a fair course along the land. Early in the forenoon we passed

The Farthest Point Reached

by the Fox when stopped by the pack before returning to Regent Inlet, and here there was not a particle of ice to be seen to the south in the direction we were going. We were now navigating waters where no ship had ever been able to penetrate before, unless indeed the ill-fated Erebus and the Terror may have gone down here on their last voyage. All on board were now in a fever of expectation. We were now within 250 miles of King William's Land, near where the Erebus and the Terror were abandoned after two winters in the pack, and if we found no ice in the Peel Sound we were sure of reaching the point and picking up more relics of the lost expedition—perhaps even some of Sir John Franklin's papers, not a scrip of which has ever been found. Besides, if we reached there, we felt hopeful of making the Northwest Passage, the dream of navigators for centuries.

The wind now came round to the southwest, but as yet we had no sun to guide us or enable us to take angles or directions; so we followed close along the Somerset coast line.

We seemed to be penetrating into quite another climate, for we were in an iceless sea and the cold sting had left the air. The land was quite bare of snow, except where we got a glimpse of the highlands of the interior, on which might be perceived patches of snow.

In the afternoon we passed a rookery of gulls, secure in their lonely isolation on the face of the rocks at a place where the vegetation formed an extensive green patch down to high water mark.

We keep a good lookout on the shore with a powerful astronomical telescope and cairns are constantly reported, but they prove, upon inspection, to be huge granite boulders, with which this coast, and especially the ridges, are strewn. At six in the evening we reached Eons cairn, on the coast of Somerset, left by him and McClintock in 1849, when they came around the coast from Port Leopold on foot, in search of Sir John Franklin.

After divine service Captain Young landed, found the record left by Eons, took it, left a copy and another record of his own.

Again, in the night we were enveloped by fog and obliged to heave to and wait until morning brought a clear atmosphere.

Once more the sun came out clear and bright as we again flew down the Sound, rapidly diminishing the distance to Bellot's Straits.

It was one of the loveliest days I ever saw and rather like what one would expect on some sunny southern sea than this grim, unknown Peel Strait. Its waters were as smooth as glass, and reflected the rays of the sun in a flash of dazzling light that blinded the eyes. The air was as soft and mild as a May morning. In the east the low shore on North Somerset a mass of boulders and granite rocks, worn round and smooth, and heaped up in wild confusion; to the west the distant coast of the Prince of Wales' land, high and mountainous, enfolded in purple mist, and silent, calm and beautiful in the golden light of an Arctic evening.

We were now rapidly approaching Bellot's Straits, and Captain Young was between coasts well known to him from having explored them on foot and laid them down on charts when out in the Fox. At length, low down on the horizon, we sighted Roquette Island, ten miles north of Bellot's Straits, and right before us, surely, we think we will reach the strait poor Bellot discovered. Though we get no further, some of us calculate that we will be there by six, and animated are the discussions and excited our expectations as we gaze eagerly south. The skipper is reserved and taciturn, however, and does not hazard an opinion, for there is a whitish glare on the horizon above and beyond Roquette Island, which to him has an ominous look. It is

The Dreaded Ice Blink,

and as we advance it grows broader and higher, until at last white masses of ice begin to rise above the horizon.

At four o'clock on the evening of the 30th of August we are at La Roquette, and at the edge of an impenetrable pack that extends right across the strait from shore to shore. We climb to the foretop, then to the cross-trees, and see before us a plain of ice extending to the horizon, and jammed up against the mouth of Bellot's Straits. It is old floe ice, from five to twenty feet thick, covered with little hills and hummocks, jammed closely together and as solid as rock. Within two hours after we had been betting high on the probabilities of passing through Behring's Straits, we have suddenly come to

The End of Our Voyage.

We wait patiently, or impatiently, for the change, cruising along the edge of the pack, occasionally making fast to it when stopped by the fog, which enveloped us from time to time, but no change comes.

The ice never moves. Toward evening we land on the island, whose summit is about two hundred feet above the level of the sea, but we are greeted by no signs of open water. Ice, nothing but ice, and the higher we get, the better view we obtain, the more formidable becomes the prospect.

Captain Young was here close to his former encampment when traveling in 1859. The island's coast and ice appeared familiar to him, and he recognized and pointed out all the points of interest engraved on his memory while wading in water up to their waists on the dreadful sledge journey when they passed here, scarcely able to drag one leg after the other, worn out with the fatigue of three months' continuous travel on the ice, and, barely reaching the Fox, they wintered in the east end of Bellot's Strait before breaking down altogether.

There was

A Solitary Iceberg

distant about ten miles, embedded in the pack, for which it was difficult to account, as it was certainly foreign to these waters, and must either have been driven down from Barrow Strait or through McClintock's Channel from the northwest. The berg is important as bearing on the movements of the ice. For three days we kept moving, continually moving back and forth, avoiding the loose drift ice which more than once showed a disposition to jam us against the pack.

On the 3d of September there came a change which was, however, anything but favorable. The ice, under the impression of southerly wind, commenced moving north, and it soon began to creep on either shore as if to cut off our retreat. It now became necessary to consider what we were going to do and whither we were about to winter, for if we lingered much longer it would no longer remain in our power to choose.

There was still a chance that the ice might break up if we waited, and let us through, although that now seemed scarcely probable; but if it did not we would be inevitably caught in a place where there could be no possible objection in wintering. As we were still too far from King William's Land to attempt reaching it this summer, and a spring or winter journey could not be expected to produce any further results after the journey of McClintock and Hobson, Captain Young went ashore again on Roquette Island to have one more look at the prospect, but there was

No Change for the Better.

Away to the southeast, on the shore of Somerset, we could see the huge, lowering perpendicular cliffs of rock that form the monster gateway to Bellot's Strait, and beyond the coast of Boothia Felix, bending away to the southwest, a high promontory just on the horizon, the southeastern extremity of the Prince of Wales' Land; all between this and Boothia, in the direction of King William's Land, an unbroken plain of rugged hummock ice.

It was with sad faces that we took our last look south over this ghostly plain, against whose dead, heavy, silent inertia all our high hopes, all our fiery enthusiasm, all our rose-colored expectations broke in melancholy gloom. We were only one hundred and twenty miles from King William's Land. We almost imagined we could see it, and if we could only get there we thought we might be sure of making the Northwest Passage.

This pack is probably no more than fifty miles across and yet nearly six thousand miles between Southampton and San Francisco. There was only this one little obstacle—this mere curtain, as it were—to stop us, but it was effectual a barrier to a ship as fifty miles of granite. Reluctantly Captain Young decided to turn his ship's

Head to the North.

There could be no possible use in wintering here. It would be far better to return to England, and come back next year with a crew fresh and healthy to try it again, and this is what he decided to do.

A Cairn Built.

We built a cairn on the island and left a record, and then returned to the ship. The ice had now already crept far up the shores, as though trying to surprise and cut us off. The berg we had observed at first, ten miles off, was slowly coming toward Roquette Island. As the pack moved north there was a channel in the middle of the strait still open, and through this we hastily made our escape. The race through Peel Sound proved to be a close one, the ice following from the south and also coming down from the north. Next day we were nearly jammed between them. Just off Cape Pennell the fog lifted and one morning we found the high rocky coast starboard of us two or three cables' length. We had scarcely room to put ship about, but succeeded, and were driven into Peel Strait, the ice rapidly closing the outlet. Young saw the ice forming on the waves like oil, and rising and falling with out breaking. At last we found a lead closed at the further end by a broad neck of ice. This we charged and got through, finally making our escape through Lancaster Sound without accident.

Captain Young then decided to try again to find traces of the English expeditions by thoroughly searching the Carey Islands, and, if finding nothing there, to go as far north as Littleton Island. We reached North East Island, September 12, and landed within sight of a cairn island covered with snow and a furious snow storm blowing before we got away. Upon landing and examining the cairn we found Nares' record addressed to the Admiralty, by which it appeared the expedition were all well, having safely crossed Melville Bay and gone up Smith Sound, with every prospect of a favorable season—one of the most favorable perhaps ever recorded. We reached Disco September 20, left there September 24, passed Cape Farewell October 2, and ran to the channel before a terrible northwest gale—the worst, Capt. Young said, he ever saw.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 30, 1875.

Provisions for Cuba.

Large quantities of provisions are going to Cuba. The City of Vera Cruz took out a full load, and to-day two extra steamers leave for the same destination. In consequence of the recent arrival in Havana of one hundred and fifty thousand troops, it is surmised that the provisions are intended for them. The cereals taken out include rice and wheat in vast quantities, and when the seven thousand more Spanish troops land it is supposed that the export of breadstuffs will be doubled. All steamers which have recently sailed for Havana have been packed as far as safety would admit. The demand for space in the steamers billed to leave within the next two weeks is greater than the capacity of the vessels. In consequence several extra steamers will leave within the fortnight.

Alleged Forger Discharged.

John E. Hall, arrested for alleged complicity in the forgeries of letters of credit on the Bank of British North America, was discharged to-day on the ground that the prosecution had failed to produce any direct evidence.

Obituary.

Zeno Secor died yesterday afternoon at his residence in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was a native of this city and a son of the late Francis Secor, one of the foremen of Robert Fulton in the work of building the Clymer, the first steamer ever constructed. As the head of the firm of Secor & Co., Mr. Secor was engaged in the construction of one quarter of all the iron clads which were built for the Government during the rebellion. He aided largely in building Warsaw & Toledo, and Peoria Railroad, of which he was elected President.

NEW YORK, October 31, 1875.

Provisions for Spanish Troops.

Steamships are leaving this port loaded to their utmost capacity with provisions for the Spanish troops in Cuba. It is likely that a number of sailing vessels and several extra steamers will soon be put into service for the same purpose.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, October 30.—Arrived—The steamship Oder, from Bremen, and the Adriatic, from Liverpool.

LONDON, October 30.—The steamer Sam Weller from New York, has arrived out.

FASTNER POINT, October 30.—Arrived—The steamship Moravian, from Liverpool.

SECOND EDITION

THE CAMPAIGN.

Republican Mass Meeting at Titusville.

A Brilliant Reception to Governor Hartranft.

The Issues Discussed by Various Speakers.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TITUSVILLE, PA., October 30, 1875.

Governor Hartranft and party reached this city from Corry at six o'clock. At seven a reception was held in the parlors of the Parshall House, and a throng of ladies and gentlemen filed in and out in a continuous stream for an hour. On both sides the greetings were hearty and happy. At eight o'clock the largest political meeting ever held here was called to order in the beautiful Opera House adjoining the hotel. The house was decorated with hundreds of flags and streamers, and the bright toilettes of beautiful women made the scene brilliant in the extreme. After the quite unnecessary formality of an introduction, Hartranft came to the front with an address of half an hour, which was listened to with great interest and frequently interrupted with applause.

Titusville appears to be entirely satisfied with the character and work of the Governor. His reception and entertainment has been no more cordial and pleasant in any other city or town. At the close of his speech the Governor quietly left the hall, and was driven to the railroad station, where he took a train for Oil City, in time to catch the regular train for Parker's.

The meeting was next addressed by Mr. Ketchum, Hon. Glenni W. Scofield and General Harrison Allen. Though it was late when the audience dispersed, it was evident that they were still in a receptive state of mind, and that they would have gladly stayed longer. Indeed, it has been a feature of all our Republican meetings in this part of the State, that the people are anxious to hear the issues discussed. Here lies our ground for confidence in a decisive victory next Tuesday. It has always been safe to discuss Republican principles; and, as in Ohio, the fate of the "Rag Baby" has cast more certain, the more the people understood the hideousness of its deformity. So in our own State, the more the people hear of Pershing and Piollet the firmer their determination to bury them under thirty-five to forty thousand majority. So may it be. A.

Republican Meeting in Corry.

Addresses by the Governor and Others.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CORRY, PA., October 30, 1875.

Governor Hartranft arrived here from Titusville at one o'clock this afternoon. A delegation of citizens, headed by the Seventeenth Regiment Band, escorted him to the hotel, where he held an informal reception and was warmly greeted by personal and political friends. At two o'clock a very large meeting was organized in the Opera House, and addressed by the Governor, Hon. W. W. Ketchum and C. J. Arms. The greatest enthusiasm was elicited by the appearance of our popular candidate, and his words of good cheer and confidence in the result of the campaign were greeted with hearty responsive cheers. The appearance of Mr. Rawle on the stage was the signal for loud applause. The coming State Treasurer is nowhere more popular than in his own county. The people of Erie elected him Mayor irrespective of party ties, and throughout all this corner of the State, where he is personally known, his integrity and ability are unquestioned. The addresses of Judge Ketchum and Mr. Arms were well received, and left the audience in good fighting order on Tuesday. The Governor left the city at five o'clock for Titusville. C.

Gov. Hartranft in Parker City.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PARKER CITY, PA., October 31, 1875.

Governor Hartranft arrived here last night at midnight, and spent Sunday at the Mead House. This morning he attended the Presbyterian Church, and heard a sound sermon by Rev. Mr. Hughes, and in the evening listened to Rev. Mr. Stubbs, at the Methodist Church. The object in coming down Saturday night is to leave here by the early train on the Parker's & Oil City Railroad, and get through to Butler for the afternoon meeting to-morrow. The Governor will hold a reception in the Petrolia Oil Exchange at half-past eight, address a meeting at Millerstown at eleven o'clock, and reach Butler at two o'clock. After the Butler meeting he leaves for Pittsburgh. X.

THE STORM.

Telegraph Wires Prostrated Near Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 30.—A severe rain and thunder storm passed over the city last night, prostrating telegraph wires on the west side of the river.

At Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 30.—A severe rain, wind and hail storm passed over this city last evening and early this morning, causing a number of houses to be unroofed, blown down and damaged. There was no loss of life.

Fishermen Drowned.

KINGSTON, Ont., October 30.—In the storm to-day Adam Abbott and James Kiel, fishermen, were drowned off Wolf Island.

Great Destruction in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, October 30.—A terrific storm of wind and rain passed over this city and surrounding country about dark last night, prostrating telegraph wires in every direction. Several houses were unroofed in this city, the State House among the number. At Carlisle, on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, several houses and fences were blown down. At Texarkana, the storm struck about 9 o'clock, prostrating a number of trees and leveling several houses to the ground. More or less damage was done in various parts of the State.

Gale on the New England Coast.

BOSTON, October 31.—There was a severe gale all along the New England coast. Much damage was done to shipping.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Great Destruction of Houses, Fences and Crops in Southern Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, MO., October 30.—Extensive and destructive prairie fires are raging in Southern Kansas along the line of the Ft. Scott Railroad. At one place in Cherokee county the fires burned three miles of track were burned. The fire caught from a locomotive, and at last accounts the fire had swept over miles of country, destroying houses, fences and crops.

Fatal Family Quarrel.

TERRE HAUTE, October 31.—James Martin, a farm laborer, thirty years old, came to town to-day to see his mother, and got into an altercation with his sister's husband, John Trader, by whom he was stabbed fatally. He was then chased by Trader and Trader's father, who had a gun. He climbed the fence of his mother's house, and fell near by, expiring immediately. The murderers ran to the river and escaped in a skiff. Mrs. Trader's first husband, named Andrew Miller, killed her father, who was named Irwin, about three years ago. Old Trader, last winter, while intoxicated, shot this same son John, and was imprisoned for it some time.

A Railway Suit Settled.

ATLANTA, GA., October 30.—Garner, the claimant of the Atlanta & Richmond Air Line road under a specific sale, in the Superior Court to-day disclaimed any title to it. The Pennsylvania road petitioned to be made a party to the suit and prayed that Grant, who was appointed by Judge Hopkins, under the Gardner litigation, be receiver, be retained in that position. The Court denied the petition and ordered Grant to vacate as receiver at once, but allows a reasonable time to settle with connecting roads and employes.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.—The Carleton Cotton and Woolen Mills, on Hamilton street, were burned to-day. The concern is known as the Bruner's Mills, but a year ago it passed into the hands of Philip C. Garrett & Co. Mr. David C. Lord, of New York, owns the property, and has an interest in its management. The fine machinery, together with the stock of woolens, cottons and cloths, was entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $450,000; fully insured in eastern and foreign companies.

☞ **Latest Telegraph News See Fourth Page.**

PERSHING'S HOME WAR RECORD.

More Evidences of Disloyalty Brought to Light.

The Johnstown *Tribune* in referring to the weak attempt of the *Voice and Echo* to explain the home war record of the Democratic candidate for Governor, says:

We never said that Mr. Pershing did not pretend to be a Union man up to the Fall of 1862; and the greatest novice in Pennsylvania politics knows that it was by the duplicity of the men who were acting as he was that the election in that Fall was carried by the Democrats. Immediately after that was when he and others exhibited the cloven foot. When the dark days of the Republic were dawning, he and the others showed their true colors and opposed every measure for the restoration of the Union, throwing all obstacles in the path of the patriots in council and in the field, who were trying to preserve it.

We publish his record, and we stand by it, because it is truthful in every particular, and the *Voice and Echo* cannot better it by going back anterior to the time he commenced to be disloyal.

We will give two other items:

Cyrus L. Pershing, from the fall of 1862, never allowed the Stars and Stripes to be exhibited from his office; but on any occasion he thought proper, he exhibited the State Flag, as an evidence that he was in favor of State Rights. Deny this who can!

In the fall of 1862 the Knights of the Golden Circle had an organization in this place, which met at Kohler's Hall in an alley in the rear of Main street, and CYRUS L. PERSHING WAS PRESIDENT OF THIS REBEL ORGANIZATION!—on one occasion at least. Dare anybody deny this?

Now, to sum up:

We reiterate, that Cyrus L. Pershing said he had brought James F. Campbell here to publish the *Democrat*, because he was the "soberest of the three men he had in view for the position;" and that he must have been responsible for the actions of that, the vilest Rebel sheet north of Mason & Dixon's line; and that the *Democrat*, while under his administration, published the vile articles which we have reproduced, with the cut of the "Bloody King of the Ebony Crown;" and that this was only one of a series of articles of like character.

We reiterate, that Cyrus L. Pershing was the principal owner of the *Democrat*, and that the paper was published in the same building, on the same floor, in a room adjoining his office, in his building.

We reiterate that Pershing wrote for that paper some of the vilest articles, and consulted its ostensible editor.

We reiterate, that the paper was brought here in the interest of Pershing, and that it was so conducted.

We reiterate, that Pershing was President, in the fall of 1862, of the Knights of the Golden Circle, which met in Kohler's Hall.

We reiterate, that Pershing spoke approvingly of the filthy device representing a goose eating gold and ejecting greenbacks.

We reiterate, that on October 3, 1863, a Mr. Carrigan spoke on the Public Square, that Mr. Pershing was one of the managers of the meeting, and that Carrigan said that "Jeff Davis is a bright and shining patriot in comparison with that vile man who now occupies the Presidential chair—Abe Lincoln."

We reiterate, that an armed guard had to be placed around Pershing's office to prevent the soldiers from "gutting" it.

We reiterate, that Pershing went to visit Vallandigham; that the fact was extensively published at the time; and that the *Democrat*, Mr. Pershing's organ, never denied it, but gloried in the fact.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Minnie Palmer appears this evening in "Little Silver," a play written expressly for her by C. E. Callahan, prosecuting attorney of the city of Cincinnati, a gentleman who has written a number of dramas that have won a fair degree of success. To-night will be their first production of "Little Silver" on any stage, and the dual attraction of a new play and a new actress ought to be pretty effective. Miss Palmer is from England, and comes here very highly commended by the press.

Library Hall.

The second lecture of the Library course will be delivered to-morrow evening by Moncure D. Conway, a gentleman who has won a national reputation by his brilliant letters from London to the Cincinnati *Commercial*. His subject is "The Devil," with whose antecedents he ought to be familiar as he has made His Satanic Majesty a study for years, and is the author of a book of which the Prince of Darkness is the chief character.

Trimble's Varieties.

The Garretta troupe has been re-engaged for this week, its immense popularity last week justifying the belief that the public have not yet had enough of them. Among the new attractions are the St. Felix troupe, Baker and Doyle, Mons. Leroux and Mlle. Emoelen, and Prof. Fox, the imitator of animals, insects, and birds.

By Hacking Your Lungs with a Cough, you may irritate them into a condition ripe for the production of tubercles, and then, instead of a curable affection, you may have to deal with Consumption. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant promptly cures all Coughs and Colds, and by imparting vigor to the respiratory organs, enables them to freely throw off the obstructions engendered by neglected Colds, and heals all sore or inflamed parts. MWS.

Leaky Roofs.

Use Gline's Roofing paint, warranted to stop all leaks in old shingle or tin roofs. For sale by JOHN T. GRAY, 54 Ninth street. ws.

Lynch Law in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., October 30.—On Wednesday last Chas. Patterson shot and killed R. W. Porter, chief herder of Bosier's cattle on the North Platte, thirty miles north of Sidney, Neb., where Patterson was taken under arrest. Last evening the jail was broken into by a mob of masked men and Patterson strung up to a telegraph pole. The sheriff overpowered the crowd and cut Patterson down in time to save his life. At 4 o'clock this morning he was again taken out and hung till dead.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

The House that Sells the Great

WHITE RIVER FLOUR,

The Best Flour

For the Money in the United States.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINE

GROCERIES.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 1, 1875.

NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Buchanan street, from Fulton Base to Fulton Asylum, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, November 11th, 1875, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer.

not

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting under the name and style of MILLER, BARR & PARRIN has this day been dissolved by the death of the Special Partner, S. M. BARR, and in accordance with agreement, a Limited Partnership has been formed by the surviving members under the Laws of Pennsylvania, relating thereto, as of January 1st, 1875, and notice is hereby given:

1st. The name of firm under which said partnership is conducted is MILLER, METCALF & PARKIN.

2d. The general nature of the business is the manufacture and sale of Steel, in all its branches.

3d. That the names and residences of the General Partners, are as follows:

REUBEN MILLER, of Allegheny, Pa.
WILLIAM METCALF, of Verona, Pa.
CHAS. PARKIN, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

4th. That the Special Partner in said partnership is GEORGE W. BARR, of Philadelphia, and the amount of capital contributed by him to the common stock is Thirty-two Thousand Dollars.

5th. That the period at which this partnership commences is January 1st, 1875, and that it will terminate December 31st, 1884. Signed,

REUBEN MILLER,
WM. METCALF,
CHAS. PARKIN,
General Partners.
GEORGE W. BARR,
Special Partner.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1875. 112-M

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOLESALE HOUSE

OF

GILL & BROTHER,

253 Liberty St., Five Doors from head of WOOD STREET.

We are daily receiving goods, and have now one of the Largest Fall Stocks of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS

In the market, which will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES. Would call especial attention of the trade to our FORT PITT, BUFFALO and ERIE CALF and KIP HAND-MADE BOOTS.

Also, Women's, Misses' and Children's CUSTOM CALF SHOES.

Men's Miner's Shoes, Rubber Goods, at Factory Prices.

N. B.—Orders promptly attended to. Eastern bills duplicated.

FALL TRADE.

M'CORD & CO.

DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs, and Ladies' Trimmed Hats.

Our Stock is the Largest in the City, comprising Every Style and Grade. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS will find no better or cheaper goods in the Market. Please call and examine.

Youman's Fifth Avenue Hats.

Elegant Style in Soft Goods.

McCORD & CO., No. 131 Wood Street.

D. W. Evans' One-Price Department Store,

10c Dep. — A Full Line of the Latest Styles in Jewelry. — $1.00 Dep.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FANCY GOODS.

PRICES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES 25 TO 50 PER CENT. BELOW STANDARD.

25c Dep. — The Miscellaneous and Cutlery Department Prices Range From $2.00 to $100. — $1.50 Dep.

Solid Gold, Gold Rolled, Plated and Jet Jewelry, Silvar Plated Ware, Pocket Cutlery, Table Cutlery, Satchels and Traveling Bags, Pocket Books, Umbrellas, Albums, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Jewel Cases, Brackets, Towel and Hat Racks, Toilet Sets, Vases, Busts, Figures, Parlor Ornaments, Doll Babies, Games and a full stock of Staple and Fancy Goods. Also, Accordeons, Pistols, Revolvers, etc., etc.

50c. Dep. — PRICES FROM 10 CENTS TO $100. — $2.00 Dep.

No. 87 Fifth Avenue, Masonic Hall Building.

POLITICAL.

Election Returns!

THE REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE have engaged

LAFAYETTE HALL

For Tuesday night, and the returns of the election will be there publicly announced.

The wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company will be used, and news received from all parts of the State.

Our friends in the two cities and vicinity are requested to bring the full v

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
By Mail, for six months	5 00
By Mail, for three months	2 50
By Mail, for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

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Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE *—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*
KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR STATE TREASURER.
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28¾f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99¾.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 116¼.

SO SHAPE your engagements as to vote to-morrow.

HARTRANFT, RAWLE, and the entire Republican county ticket should be voted.

BE on the alert for mixed and bogus tickets. See that what are given you are strictly correct.

Do not listen to vicious statements about any of our candidates. A report started at the last moment is sure to be false.

BEWARE of the false tickets with which PATTERSON and IRVIN are flooding the county. Such tickets deserve the severe rebuke of honest voters.

Do not vote for Third party candidates. It will be merely equivalent to voting for PERSHING,—a copperhead, an opponent of easy taxation, the friend of corporations and enemy of the working men. Vote the straight Republican ticket.

REMEMBER, the charge that the Democratic county ticket was set up in the interest of the Catholic Church, has never been denied. It cannot be. It was arranged at the house of a lay Jesuit, one Sunday afternoon. Vote against that ticket, entire.

DEMOCRATS, and particularly their papers and circulars, have been asserting that Mr. FIFE was involved in the "option" charges, made against certain deputies. We assure all that this is simply *untrue*. His hands are clean, and his record is that of an honest man.

THE last week of the Exposition has arrived, the time for closing being fixed in the announcement for Saturday next. The special attraction, the present week, will be an unusually fine poultry display. The number of entries is large, and this feature will be really worthy of public attention.

THE only ammunition the *Post* and other Democratic journals can bring against HARTRANFT is in the form of utterances three years ago, before he was Governor, and before he was really and truly known. No charge is, or can be, brought against his record during the past three years. This is a significant fact. Is it not better to vote for a good Governor, who has been tried and found true, than to favor a man whose record is anything but acceptable?

AN article from the New York *Times*, published in another column, shows what the Democracy have done with the Public School Fund, in that State. For every dollar given to Protestant schools, the Roman Catholic schools have received thirteen. It shows the Democratic drift, and indicates what would be done in this State if the Democracy had the power, and our new Constitution did not prevent sectarian appropriations. Facts speak louder than words, and these figures show the hollowness of the Democratic pretence that that party has no evil intentions toward our public schools. The article is interesting and instructive one for thoughtful men.

THE Evangelical Alliance closed on Friday evening, its sessions. It was a very successful meeting of the Alliance, the proceedings being harmonious, and the papers very able. The feature of Friday's session was the debate on the Sabbath question. Dr. HOPKINS took the position that the Mosaical Sabbath, having been repealed by Christ, and no other day being established for that purpose, Sunday having been adopted by His disciples merely because of His resurrection on that day, we have no Sabbath specially set apart. The drift of his argument was that the Saviour sought to elevate all days to the sanctity and purity of the Sabbath, and that He aimed to have men worship Him at all times earnestly and purely. It may open up a new phase of discussion.

REPORTS from England show that severe depression still exists in all departments of trade. Several heavy failures have occurred within a few days,—one of $2,000,000 being the last reported. In all parts of this country, an improved condition of affairs is seen, so far as the stability of business is concerned. It is true, the approach of Winter limits the activities of business, but our manufacturers and merchants do not seem to be financially distressed, or, to any perceptible extent, weakened or endangered. The fact that England, without a financial panic to account for it, should be more largely distressed than are we, shows that the situation of affairs is far better here than there. Yet there no one pretends to charge the responsibility for the pressure felt on the Government, and should not here.

THE Chicago *Times*, in the course of an article relating to the Inter-States Exposition at Chicago, which was closed a few days ago, says: "Very few pictures were sold in comparison to the large collection from which to choose, such as would suit almost any taste. There was no lack of good pictures, and the prices were not high, being in many cases below that demanded at the studio. Among the sales made were a small landscape by WILLIAM HART, one by CASILEAR, WALTER SHIRLAW's 'Harmony of Life,' and one of his superb character heads, which is one of the most artistically executed bits of painting ever brought to Chicago; JASPER LAWMAN's fine fruit piece, etc." The paintings on exhibition at our Exposition, not loaned by private parties, will be offered for sale, a fact of interest to lovers of fine art.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

We have said enough, possibly, to induce all whom we can affect at all, to vote our county ticket, as it stands. We hope, in the city, that our candidate for Sheriff will be fully sustained. Mr. FIFE was nominated by the country delegates, and is pre-eminently their candidate, but, for this reason, deserves an unusually strong city vote. In the years of the past, when the candidates were largely from the city, the country rallied to their support, and carried them handsomely through. Mr. FIFE is a resident of the city, and is experienced in the affairs of the office for which he is nominated. He is a sterling Republican. In disappointment and defeat he has been true to his party, and the party now has the opportunity to show how true it can be to him. Elect him by a heavy vote.

So with Messrs. WARNER, GRAY, BECKERT, MCCLELLAND, and all the candidates on the ticket. They are good men and true, every one of them. We hope the city and country will alike be true to them, and that their vote will be large and successful. They have served the people with rare fidelity, and deserve all the favors they ask. We will reward ourselves by electing them.

The Democratic county ticket is an insult to the people of this county. The plans devised, and that caused the nomination of the peculiar ticket they offer, should cause that ticket to be rejected. We cannot afford, in this county, to have a ticket forced upon us by a lay Jesuit. Yet this is the exact cause that led to the ticket the Democracy present. Stand by political freedom and personal purity by voting for the Republican ticket.

Above all, vote. We are so well persuaded that no thoughtful person can vote the Democratic ticket, in this county, that our great desire is that at least the vote of the people shall be gotten out. Come to the polls. Arrange your business, and shape your engagements, so that there shall be no doubt as to your getting to the polls. There was never a time when the duty of voting was more important than now. The effort to reach power, on the part of the Democracy, is of unusual earnestness and strength. We must meet them, and that to-morrow. Do your duty, friends, to the county ticket.

FINAL WORDS.

To-morrow will be battle day throughout the Commonwealth. From early morning till the shades of night gather, men will intermingle at the polls, dropping, one by one, into the ballot-box those potent strips of paper which contain the decisions of the people as to candidates and issues. More than a half million of these votes will be cast to-morrow, and these will determine the general character of our State Government for four years to come. It is, therefore, of great importance that we carefully consider what we do, how our votes are cast, and what will be the result should our vote control the election. We address serious, earnest people, and not the volatile class who are carried hither and yon by ever passing influence.

1. This election is preliminary to, and will exert a large influence upon, the Presidential election next year. This should be borne constantly in mind, and every vote given should be with this result in view. We insist that no person who sincerely thinks, as do we, that we cannot afford to entrust the Democracy with power in the nation next year, should cast his vote for a third party, however commendable its abstract teachings may be. The tariff, currency, debt, and policy toward the South, and the colored people there, are too important to be made secondary to any single idea. If we would not have the Democracy strengthened for the Presidential contest next year, we should vote directly against them now, and support the candidates of the Republican party.

2. We hold it to be an indisputable truth, that the Republican State ticket is stronger and better in its *personnel* than is that of the Democracy. Governor HARTRANFT *is a better man*, so far as his adaptation to the Executive office is concerned, than is CYRUS L. PERSHING. The former has been tried, in at least three important positions. He was an officer in the army during the war, and did bravely and well. The record of the battles in which he fought, and particularly of that at Fort Steadman, in the closing days of the war, attested his bravery and military ability. He has been Governor of the Commonwealth for nearly three years, and the lustre of his fame has been growing clearer with every passing year. PERSHING was tainted with Copperheadism and rebel sympathies during the war, has been the friend of corporations as against farmers and laboring men, and openly sought, while in the Legislature, to prevent colored men from entering the State. As Judge, he has done reasonably well—let him remain a Judge. Governor HARTRANFT has done thoroughly well in the Executive office—let him remain there still. As between RAWLE and PIOLLET, the same disparity exists, in favor of the Republican candidate. Vote the Republican State ticket.

3. The county ticket, on the Republican side, deserves, this year, the support of every right minded man. Its candidates are respectable men, of pure personal character, and of special fitness for the positions for which they were nominated. If we wish to have our offices well filled, and the duties of those offices honestly performed, we must look well to the candidates to be elected. We do not hesitate to state that the Republican county ticket is far better than the Democratic. Within a few days, Mr. IRWIN, one of the Democratic candidates, appealed to the Protestant Democratic vote, as between him and O'REILLY. He saw and felt that the ticket was put up in the interest of Catholicism, and so thought to make headway against this fact. The ticket is Catholic throughout in its drift, PATTERSON, ROUTH and MECHLING being merely thrown in to soften the dose of Catholicism, deliberately offered the Democratic voters of Allegheny county. The Republican ticket was made up irrespective of the special religious views of the candidates, as all political nominations should be, and thus appeals to all honest voters alike.

4. We ask our colored fellow citizens to remember that PERSHING sought to have legislation enacted, especially aimed against them. That the Democratic party went to war that they might retain in slavery the colored race. Slavery was to have been made the corner stone of the Republic, had they succeeded. Of all the vicious Democrats, as regards the treatment of colored people, none were worse than those of Allegheny county. Remember your haters and ill-requiters at the polls to-morrow.

5. Finally, *vote*. Go early to the polls. Do not let business engagements prevent attention to this duty. There are times when a single vote determines the fate of important elections. Last year, there were many instances where members of Congress were elected or defeated, in large and populous districts, by four or five votes. And when one stays at home, or keeps away from the polls, another may do the same thing; and thus, repeated by scores and hundreds, is what gives us small votes, and loses elections. Be sure to vote. Your party, your country, your State, your own interests require it. Vote early, and vote right.

Rev. Mr. Browne and the Lawrence County License Law.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

PITTSBURGH, October 29, 1875.

For the first time I see in the GAZETTE of this morning an article from the New Castle *Guardian*, charging me while in the Senate in 1866 with passing a license law for Lawrence county, which "took away the jurisdiction of the Court to try, convict, and punish violators of the liquor law of 1856, and let those under indictment go scot free. My reply is this: Nine years and a half ago my temperance constituency did not deem a prohibitory statute practicable for Lawrence county; but they desired a better law than they then had. The bill now branded as objectionable was their bill to reach this object. To draw it up they had secured the services of the late Hon. David Craig, an experienced lawyer at the New Castle bar. It was submitted to a public meeting in White Hall, and received the approval of the temperance people of that meeting. Some of its better provisions were afterwards changed by the Judiciary Committee—just as was the case in 1872 with the Local Option law. This is the history of the bill in brief, and will sufficiently answer the charge made against the character of the bill and against me. The charge is recently started against me for the first time. The author of it evidently did not know what he was talking about. It will be observed that it is not the friends of temperance, but of liquor who make this charge. Truly yours,

ROBT. AUDLEY BROWNE.

POLITICAL NOTES.

CITIZENS of Pennsylvania! Defend your common schools.

EX-GOV. TALBOT, of Massachusetts, is making speeches in favor of Mr. Rice.

SENATOR BAYARD is the South's favorite for the Presidency, according to the Raleigh *News*.

GENERAL H. W. SLOCUM, heretofore a prominent New York Democrat, has come out unequivocally in favor of the Republican ticket in that State.

HAMILTON FISH, JR., has been nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of Putnam county, N. Y. Mr. Fish was defeated in 1874 by only 163 votes.

THAT clown of all guessers, the Boston special of the Springfield *Republican*, predicts that Charles Francis Adams will vote for the Democratic candidates in Massachusetts.

NO CONSCIENTIOUS Republican will remain away from the polls or fail to vote for Hartranft and the whole ticket to-morrow. Twenty thousand honest Democrats will, in all probability, help to swell the Republican vote.

DEMOCRATIC papers generally are slinking away from the task of defending the assaults on our Common Schools, by the Roman Catholics, who form the great bulk of their party. The evidences accumulating from priests and papers are too conclusive for longer defence.

THE Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee have endeavored to obtain votes in Southern Pennsylvania for Piollet, the candidate for State Treasurer, by the cheap device of circulating cuts representing that bucolic gentleman in the act of ploughing with a team of oxen. Everybody knows Piollet never did a day's work in his life.

WHEN you go to the polls to-morrow remember that the primary cause of the hard times, as well as nearly all the political and business troubles the country has suffered the past fifteen years, are fairly attributable to the terrible losses the country suffered from the Democratic rebellion. Never be instrumental in restoring such a party to power.

JUDGE PERSHING, of Pennsylvania! Copies of that beautiful hymn, "Let the dead and beautiful rest," can be obtained of the widow or other surviving relatives of the late William Allen. We mention this, thinking you might be at a loss for an appropriate selection to be sung at your funeral on the first Tuesday in November.—*Hartford Post.*

THE gentleman who wrote the article in last week's *Voice and Echo* in defense of Pershing's loyalty, is the person who, when Vallandigham was a Rebel exile, spoke to a Democratic meeting, of which Pershing was an officer, and, among other vile things, said that "Vallandigham was the greatest man that had appeared on earth since the days of Jesus Christ!" A nice person to defend the loyalty of anybody!—*Johnstown Tribune.*

IT looks now as though there had been some miscalculation on the part of Pennsylvania Democrats as to the vote of the miners. The calculation was that as Gov. Hartranft had sent troops among them to quell their lawlessness, and as they were easy victims of the greenback epidemic, they could be counted us sure for the Democratic ticket. There is nothing so fatal as being sure, in politics. Gov. Hartranft retains his personal popularity in the mining districts, and the men themselves being at work, don't take kindly to the proposal of lowering the value of the greenback.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PERSONAL.

MR. BRIGHT has declared that in mental power girls are not inferior to boys.

THE poet laureate has begun the commemoration in verse of the Prince's trip to India.

GOVERNOR DINGLEY is constantly receiving letters from Maine farmers who have gone West and want help to get back again.

A FINE monument to Oakes Ames is to be erected at North Easton, in a cemetary of four acres, which his brother Oliver has presented to the town, and which is being laid out by Boston artists.

IT IS remarked as a curious circumstance that a literary pension of £100 per year has fallen into or reverted to the British Government, through the death of Sir Francis B. Head, the well-known Governor of Canada, without issue.

BALZAC says that Parisian ladies have a genius for graceful walking, and seem to imprint in the fold of their robe the mould of their tiny feet. When an English or a German lady attempts this step, he states, "they have the air of a grenadier, marching *en avant* to attack a *redoute*."

SENATOR HAMLIN should not allow Gen. Garfield's purpose of calling for a repeal of the Postal law to interfere with his intention to make a personal explanation. He is regarded by the whole country as the evil genius of the measure, and a full explanation from him will be "mighty interesting reading."

MR. J. EDGAR THOMSON, late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who died in May, 1874, left a portion of his estate, valued at over $1,000,000, for the maintenance of female orphans of railway employes whose fathers were killed while in the discharge of their duties. There are claims against the estate, which, if allowed, will prevent the carrying into effect the desire of the testator.

THE wedding of Mrs. Moultou at Cambridge, Mass., lately, to a Norwegian gentleman, will the unpronounceable name of Le Chambellon de Hegermann Lendenchronn, included some curious Norwegian customs, one feature being a wedding carpet brought over from Norway for the occasion. It is a piece of workmanship of quaint design and beauty and fabulous value, like an Indian shawl. Upon it numbered Norwegian brides of the unpronounceable name have rested their little feet while the minister pronounced the mystic words of bestowal.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

FIFTEEN cents a bushel is the price of apples in some parts of Pennsylvania.

THE National Library of France now has 1,700,000 volumes, 80,000 manuscripts, and 1,000,000 engravings and maps.

THERE are sixty stores on Broadway, Boston, that have given up gas and taken to kerosene. That's one way of dealing with a monopoly.

THE Germans, who are great on centenaries, will celebrate on the 7th of November, 1875, the one hundredth anniversary of Goethe's entry into Weimar.

THE Missouri Sheriffs now allow the condemned prisoners to lie down in their coffins and see if they will fit, and permit them to try privileges, such as seeing this scaffold built, feeling the rope, &c.

IT is estimated that the total cost of the new buildings put up in Chicago since the great fire, numbering between eighteen hundred and nineteen hundred, has been between $16,000,000 and $18,000,000.

A SNAKE was killed in Arkansas recently which measured twenty feet long, twenty-four inches around the girth, three or four inches between the eyes, and which made a track of eight and three-fourth inches.

NEW ENGLANDERS are much exercised over the exhuming of a newspaper turned to stone. This is certainly strange. A few years ago, however, it was quite a common occurrence for newspapers to turn to Clay.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

THE Massachusetts shoo manufacturers do not make much out of the Ah Sins and Wah Chungs who come to work as shoemakers. The Chinaman works two or three years, in which time he has laid up eight or ten hundred dollars—quite an independent fortune in the Celestial Kingdom—and then he goes home to enjoy it, leaving generally a fresh recruit in his place.

A Child Perishing in the Woods.

Willie, son of John Staddle, disappeared from his father's house, near Colchester, N. Y., on Tuesday. The neighbors for miles around joined in the search, but were unable to find him, and on Thursday, fearing that he had been kidnapped, one of the family journeyed to New York to consult with the detectives. On the same day, however, the neighbors from ten miles around made a final search, forming a line of men who walked not more than six feet apart, which was a mile and a half long, and describing a circle around the house. The child was found on the extreme end of the line, by the side of a log, dead. He had evidently perished in the storm of rain, sleet, and snow on the first night infwhich he was missing.

An Old Man Elopes with His Niece.

Samuel T. Soper, a wealthy farmer of Farmingdale, Suffolk county, is reported to have eloped with his niece, the wife of Wm. H. Pearsall, of Fifteenth street, New York. Soper is said to be a monomaniac on religious subjects, believing that he is a Perfectionist and can commit no sin. So thoroughly has he imbued Mrs. Pearsall with his ideas, that when her only child died she asked her husband to send for Soper to raise him from the dead. Soper's wife believes that he is right. He was arrested in New York, Thursday, and held in $7,000 bail. He refuses to give bail, engage counsel or take any steps in his own behalf. Mr. Pearsall is suing him for $50,000.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

How the Democratic Party and Roman Catholics Support Sectarian Schools.

Millions for Roman Catholics and a Few Hundreds to Protestants—What Would be Done in Pennsylvania if the Democracy Had the Power.

[From the New York Times.]

Senator Kernan tells us that the public schools are in no danger from the Democratic party or their Romanist allies; that the Constitution prohibits the diversion of the school fund from its legitimate use; that the Supreme Court has affirmed that there is no power in administrative or legislative officers to make sectarian use of the people's money, and, in fine, that all talk about danger to the schools or sectarian favoritism is nonsense.

The Senator is right in saying that the Constitution prohibits sectarian appropriations. He should have added that such a provision only went into effect last January, and that at the election in November last, he and his party did their utmost to defeat the clause to which he now points as our safeguard. It is not there by consent of the Democratic party, but in spite of them.

What is that party's record in this matter? Let us take the jubilee years of Tammany, when Hoffman was Governor, and Tweed was "Boss," and Connolly kept the cash-box, and Barnard and McCunn were on the bench, and Samuel Tilden was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, dispensing the stolen money of the Ring. In 1869, 1870, and part of 1871, the following sectarian appropriations were paid out of the money raised by tax on the property of New York City:

ROMAN CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

	Amount.
Convent Sacred Heart	$10,000
School Academy Sacred Heart	6,170
House Good Shepherd	70,222
House Mercy, Bloomingdale	5,000
Sisters Mercy	457
Sisters St. Dominic	15,700
Sisters St. Dominic Asylum	11,000
Church Dominican Fathers	5,550
Dominican Church Lexican avenue	7,000
School St. Nicholas, Order St. Dominic	11,800
St. Nicholas Church	365
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	8,152
St. Paterick's Cathedral	17,808
St Paterick's Cathedral School	15,000
St. Paterick' Orphan Asylum, Mott Street	5,000
St. Bridget's School	50,512
St. Bridget's Church	5,000
Sister Helena	4,318
Sisters of St. Joseph	5,000
St. Joseph's Church	5,271
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	13,001
St. Joseph's Parish school	9,768
St. Joseph's Parochial Female School	5,984
St. Joseph's Parochial Male School	7,080
St. Teresa's School	17,415
St. Teresa's Church	1,280
St. Teresa's Chapel School	5,000
School attached to St. Teresa's Church	5,000
St. Ann's Parochial School	6,920
St. Peter's Church, Eighth street	2,172
St. Peter's Free School	14,099
St. Peter's Church German School	1,560
German-American Free School	14,856
St. Lawrence Church	1,500
St. Lawrence Parish School	12,445
St. Mary's School, Grand street	46,368
St. Mary's Church, Grand street	400
St. Mary's Church, Sister's Charity	140
School Most Holy Redeemer	31,800
St. Francis' Female Parochial School	3,750
St. Francis Male Parochial School	3,750
St. Michael's Parochial School	8,050
St. Michael's Church Schools	10,000
St. Gabriel's School	23,380
Church of Transfiguration	388
Transfiguration School	34,340
St. James Parochial Schools	35,418
St. James Church	809
School of Our Lady of Sorrow	19,700
St. Columba's Sunday School	18,370
Church Holy Innocents	1,125
St. Andrew's Church	2,044
Church Immaculate Conception	5,182
Church of Immaculate Conception	32,104
Church St. Vincent de Paule	10,000
School St. Vincent de Paul	6,628
German School, Nineteenth ward	5,859
Church of St. Boniface	966
St. John Evangelist School for Girls	6,880
Church Nativity Parish School	640
Second Avenue Catholic Church	645
Church of Holy Cross	8,565
Parochial School of Holy Cross	1,272
Church of the Holy Name	463
Church of the Assumption	918
Church of St. John Baptist	535
St. Vincent's Hospital	26,000
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum	15,000
Catholic Protectory	310,108
St. Stephen's Orphan House	8,000
Lots for Church property	595
Free German School	13,086
German Mission Association	15,000
St. Francis Xavier College	7,272
St. Francis Church	1,043
St. Columba's Church	1,967
Church of the Covenant	652
Sisters of Mercy	436
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	30,762
Church Nativity	645
Church Epiphany	766
St. Vincent's de Paul Orphan Asylum	15,000
St. Joseph's Home	6,000
Shepherd's Fold	10,000
School of Bethlehem	770
St. Boniface's Church School	2,220
St. Patrick's Free School	7,384
St. Francis Xaviers Schools	13,826
Sacred Heart Female Academy	3,000
Church Annunciation	8,174
Church Annunciation School	7,240
St. Gabriel's Schools	12,000
St. Alphonsus' School	5,240
St. Vincent Free School	2,500
Church Most Redeemer	3,000
School St. Francis Assisi	1,820
School Holy Cross	5,520
School Nativity	700
School Chrysostom	1,120
Orphan Asylum, Prince street	10,000
Sisters of St. Mary	1,200
R. C. Foundling Asylum	9,173
School Sisters St. Dominic	5,000
Aggregate to Catholics	$1,306,389

PROTESTANT SECTS.

Episcopal Churches	$ 25,216
Episcopal Schools	10,500
Episcopal Hospitals and Homes	14,257
Episcopal Miscellaneous	7,333
Reformed Dutch Churches	22,210
Presbyterian Churches	13,951
Baptist Churches	5,326
Methodist Churches	2,221
Lutheran Churches	3,694
All other Protestant institutions	2,875
Total to Protestant institutions	$ 112,293
To Hebrew institutions	$ 25,832
Grand total	$1,534,514

Catholics got ninety-one per cent., and Protestants a little over seven per cent.

And what were the donations put in for Protestants? They were mainly fictitious, and purposely so. It would not do to give millions to Catholics without making a show for the other side. To make this show the Tammany tax officers levied assessments upon Protestant churches—assessed property that always went free as a matter of course—and thus made parade of impartiality, afterward reimbursing the churches for assessments that they could not, and never meant to, collect. Take, for instance, the Methodists. Here is the whole list:

M. E. Church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street	$ 434
M. E. Church, Bloomingdale	205
M. E. Church, Yorkville	421
M. E. Church, Sullivan street	416
M. E. Church, Bedford street	312
M. E. Church, Forsyth street	500
M. E. Church, Greene street	315
M. E. Church, Jane street	129
M. E. Church, John street	1,528
M. E. Church, Tenth avenue and Forty-fourth street	182
M. E. Church, Sullivan street	221
M. E. Church, Willett street	316
M. E. Church, Second street	247
M. E. Church, Lexington avenue	1,130
St. Paul's M. E. Church	274
Church of Evangel Association	390
Total, with odd cents	$7,291

Not a cent for Methodist schools or asylums, for not a cent was asked or expected by that denomination. It was a cheap and very mean trick, but quite characteristic of the party. Yet the conspirators were themselves ashamed of it, for the sums named were levied only in 1869 and 1870; in 1871 no tax was charged, because the truth was too manifest, and the Ring was falling to pieces.

Let us go back a little toward the beginning of this sweetness on Roman Catholic schools and churches. In 1867 the following sectarian donations were made from the money levied upon the people at large:

School.		*School.*	
St. Bridget's..	$10,000	St. Peter's....	$ 5,000
St. Stephen's.	5,000	St. Mary's.....	5,000
St. Gabriel's..	5,000	St. Teresa's..	5,000
Holy Innocents	5,000	Transfiguration.....	5,000

And in the Tax Levy for the next year (1868) are these items.

School.		*School.*	
St. Joseph's....	$5,000	St. Michael's..	$5,000
St. Lawrences.	5,000	St. Joseph's	
St. Teresa's....	5,000	Asylum.....	5,000
St. Dominic's..	5,000		

For the operations during the Ring's palmy days see the full table above. Before Tweed broke down, the public Treasury was not only available for the Ultramontanes, but, ever fertile in resourses, they managed to get a percentage of the receipts for liquor licenses act apart by the law of 1860, (smuggled into Tax Levy,) and out of that they made a good thing. For instance, in 1869, out of $214,960 of Excise money, the Roman Catholics got $178,672, or eighty-two per cent.; Protestants only about $6,500, or less than three per cent., the remainder going to Hebrew and non-sectarian institutions.

In 1870, out of $217,300 of Excise money, the Catholics got $182,295, or eighty-four per cent., and the Protestants about two per cent., the rest going, as before, to Hebrew institutions and non-sectarian missions and schools.

When this last grab became known there was some agitation of what Mr. Kernan would call the "unimportant" school question. Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis, who was getting $6,000 a year as Clerk of the Common Pleas, had been selected by Tweed to divide the Excise money, and had taken for his trouble in the two years nearly $10,000. Meddlesome Protestants "wanted to know" why the "established church" of Tammany Hall should get $8, while outsiders only got $2, and why Mr. Jarvis should get more for distributing the money than all the Protestant sects got of it. The result was the Legislature, in the Tax Levy of 1871, enacted:

SEC. 6. It shall not be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New York, or the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York, or the Board of Apportionment herein created, to appropriate or apply any portion of the tax herein authorized to be raised, in aid of any private or sectarian school, or to any institution or enterprise that is under the control of any religious denomination; or to borrow any money on the faith or credit of the city, to be applied to any such purpose; but the foregoing restrictions shall not be held to prevent an appropriation by the said Board of Apportionment from the tax herein authorized of $1 per week in addition to the amount now provided by law for each foundling taken charge of and supported in the foundling asylum under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, which additional amount is herein authorized and directed to be hereafter raised annually in aid of such asylum, or to affect the provisions exempting free libraries, hospitals, charitable institutions, and churches from assessments as provided in section 117 of chapter 137 Laws of 1870, nor shall said restriction prevent appropriations in aid of the following charities, viz.

The charities named included all or nearly all of every denomination, except those actually under public management. The law provided that—

"Money derived from licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors since the organization of the present Board of Excise Commissioners, and the moneys hereafter received for such licenses shall be appropriated for charitable purposes by the Board of Apportionment herein provided for, as they may in each year determine from time to time as to objects, purposes and amounts, and the proper officers shall deposit such Excise moneys with the Chamberlain, who shall hold it subject to the disposal of said Board of Apportionment."

Under the distribution in 1871, the various schools got $179,088, of which Roman Catholics had $155,140, or eighty-two per cent., and everybody else, sectarian and non-sectarian, $23,948, or eighteen per cent.

The glaring unfairness of this distribution created some remonstance, and an effort was made in 1872 to have the list of institutions made up by one Catholic and one Protestant, but it failed, and two Ultramontane Romanists were chosen to decide how little they could give Protestants and how much they could grab for their own side. The result was that of $142,800 distributed, the Infallible Church got $119,111, or very nearly eighty-three per cent., leaving for everybody else $23,778.

Thus it appears that even after the Ring's downfall, under this apparently fair distribution, the Romanist schools have got about fifteen dollars to every one dollar for all other church schools.

We need not pursue in detail the succeeding distributions. In 1873, under the heading of "Asylums, Reformatories, &c.," the Controller paid out $801,061, and among other items are these:

Foundling Asylum, Sisters of Charity	$ 62,760
Catholic Protectory	189,767
House of Good Shepherd	48,244
Total Catholic	$300,771

There goes $301,771, more than one-half the whole pile, to three institutions, whose work is provided for by regular State and City organizations, except in the case of the House of the Good Shepherd. By the way, the Catholic Protectory, which was established solely because the Romanist religion was not to be taught in the Juvenile Asylum, has taken already more than one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the City Treasury. In the donations in 1873 it gets nearly one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, while other really lawful institutions of which it is a rival get only $67,300.

In 1874 the distribution was in like proportion, and in the required statement of the Controller for 1875, published two months before the election, the charity distribution is as follows:

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Foundling Asylum	$233,052
Catholic Protectory	206,163
House of the Good Shepherd	14,979
Total Catholic	$454,194

HEBREW.

Hebrew Benevolent Society	$25,293

PROTESTANT.

Episcopal House of Mercy	$4,461

GENERAL—NON-SECTARIAN.

Deaf and Dumb	$35,540
Blind	4,750
Idiots	457
Female Guardian Society	25,000
Children's Aid Society	70,000
State Hospitals	420
Magdalene Benevolent Society	5,328
Juvenile Asylum	76,976
Infant Asylum	20,241
Lunatic Asylum	1,810
Ruptured and Crippled	24,937
Nursery and Child's Hospital	4,937
Union Home and others	30,303
Total—general	$360,500
Aggregate	$874,348

Percentage—Roman Catholic, 52; Hebrew, 3; Protestant, about one-half of one per cent.; general, about 44.

Consider carefully these figures. See what the Church that denounces our system of public education as "Godless" helped itself to—using the claws of the Democratic party to pull the money out of the Treasury—and ask yourself how soon they would have stopped if the people had not put an extinguisher upon them in the shape of the constitutional amendment which prohibits the State or any county, town or city from loaning its credit or giving its money in aid to any association, corporation or private undertaking, provision for the education and support of the blind, deaf and dumb, &c., being excepted. Then if you want to vote the Democratic ticket, do so.

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No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

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Assets January 1, 1875, $778,251.56.

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Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

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FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, November 1, 1875. }

In this city last week was a very fair one as regards business, both at manufacturers, stores, and banks. The line of deposits very perceptibly improved, while the demand for acceptable discounts also increased. The most noticeable feature, however, is the improved tone of business—the more cheerful temper that prevails through the entire business community. This does not result so largely from confidence that the winter will be one of great prosperity, but from the feeling that we have passed the worst, and that the future will be an improvement over the past. Still, business for the present is good, and the outlook is hopeful.

The Leeds *Mercury* of Saturday says that the large iron producers, Blockow, Vaughan & Co., employing in their collieries, mines and works, nearly 10,000 men, have notified their employes at Middlesborough, Wilton Park and Eston Works in Yorkshire, that owing to depression of trade their engagements must terminate on the 13th of November.

NEW YORK, October 30, 1875.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $65,000. The customs receipts were $247,000. The clearings were $53,000,000. Sterling 477a482½. The Secretary of the Treasury will issue a call for bonds on Monday next. Gold closed at 116 1-4, after selling down from 116½ to 115 7-8. The rates paid for borrowing were 1-16, 5-64, 3-64, and 1-32 until Monday, and 3 1-2 per cent. per annum. Loans were also made flat and 1a2 per cent. for carrying.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease - -	$4,669,800
Specie, increase - -	3,514,300
Legal tenders, decrease -	1,247,500
Deposits, decrease - -	2,395,500
Circulation, increase -	181,500
Reserve, increase - -	2,861,675

Government bonds closed steady. Railroad mortgages were quiet this afternoon. State bonds were quiet, and prices nominal. The stock market closed dull and strong. The widest fluctuations of the day were in Lake Shore, which opened at 59½, advanced to 62¼, fell off to 60¾, and recovered to 62¾. The early advance in Lake Shore was owing to active buying, a prominent broker taking twenty thousand shares. After this purchase the stock was depressed, but finally recovered, as already noted. Pacific Mail was firm, and ranged between 40½ and 41, closing at 40¾. Western Union advanced to 76, and closed at about that figure. Northwest recovered to 37, and St. Paul to 31. Union Pacific closed steady at 65¼@65¾, after selling at 65@66¾. Erie advanced to 18¾. Hannibal & St. Joseph to 19¾ bid, Missouri Pacific to 10¾, C. C. & I. C. to 4¾, and New York Central to 104¾. The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 188,000 shares, of which 15,500 were Erie, 110,100 Lake Shore, 6,500 Northwestern, 14,600 Pacific Mail, 13,500 St. Paul, 26,600 Western Union, and 4,000 Missouri Pacific.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123½; do of '64, 119; do of '65, 120; do of '65, new, 119½; do of 67, 121; do of '68, 121½; new 5s, 117½; 10-40s, 116; do coupons, 117½; currency 6s, 123½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 48½; do new, 39; Virginia new, 39½; do old, 40; Missouri 6s, 101½.

Miscellaneous.—Western Union Telegraph Co., 78½; Pacific Mail, 40¾; Adams Express, 101; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 78; American Express, 57; United States Express, 45; New York Central, 104½; Erie, 18¾; do preferred, 35; Harlem, 131½; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 62; Lake Shore, 59¾; Union Pacific, 64½; Illinois Central, 99½; Pittsburgh, 89½; Northwest, xex common, 37; do preferred, 50; Rock Island, 94; New Jersey Central, 5½; St. Paul, 34; do preferred, 62; Wabash, 5½; do preferred, 7; Fort Wayne, 99; Terre Haute, 8; do preferred, 20½; Chicago & Alton, 95½; do preferred, 103½; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Indiana Central, 4½; Burlington & Quincy, 114; Hannibal & St. Jo, 19; Delaware & Lackawanna, 118¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 18; Central Pacific, 104½; Union, 102.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 30.—Ophir, 14; Mexican, 13½; Gould & Curry, 18½; West & Belcher, 41½; Savage, 76; Challar, 61; Hale & Norcross, 39; Crown Point, 31; Yellow Jacket, 80; Imperial, 10½; Empire, 6; Kentucky, 15½; Alpha, 18½; Belcher, 30½; Confidence, 21½; Consolidated Virginia, 968; Sierra Nevada, 131½; California, 56½; Exchequer, 14½; Seg. Belcher, 7¼; Overman, 53; Justice, 28½; Caledonia, 19½.

LONDON, October 30.—Monday next the Bank of England will be closed, it being the day for striking the regular half yearly dividends. Consols 94 13-16; 5-20s '65 103½; do '67 108½; 10-40s 104½; new 5s 103½; New York Central 93½; Erie 15½; do preferred 31.

PARIS, October 30.—Rentes 65f 62½c.

FRANKFORT, October 30.—U. S. new 5s 98.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, October 30, 1875. }

The general position of the leading markets has varied but little during the past week, and there are no new or important features deserving of special notice. Business, while it is not as active as it usually is at this particular time, is about all that can reasonably be expected. A very conservative policy continues to mark the operations of both buyers and sellers, and it is likely that it will be adhered to for some time to come.

APPLES—In good supply, and the market is easy, but prices are still maintained; Gs$2.50 per barrel for fair to good and $4a4.50 prime to choice.

BEANS—Medium quoted at $1.75a1.85 per bushel, and navies at $1.90a2.

BUTTER—The market continues dull, and prices are weaker, with the supply steadily accumulating; prime to choice rolls, 25a27c; ditto solid packed, 20a23c.

CHEESE—Is in fair demand, but unchanged; Ohio Factory, 13¼a14c. for August and September; prime New York, 15c.

EGGS—Fresh stock, guaranteed as such, 32; pickled, 20a25, as to brand.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Old red winter wheat, $7a7.50; old and new spring wheat, $7a7.25; new ditto, $6.75a7. Rye Flour, $5.50a5.75. Buckwheat Flour, 3 3-4a3c per pound.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues a little slow; business has fallen off considerably as compared with last month; the demand for Sugars always slacks off at the winding up of the fruit season. Our dispatches, both from Baltimore and New York, continue to report Coffee quiet, with the stock in first hands very large and increasing. New Orleans advices report both Sugar and Molasses dull.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11¾	Standard A	10¾
Granulated	11¼	Ex C Standard	10¾
Powdered	11¾	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Coffee	10¾	Porto Rico	9¾@10¾
A	9¾@10¼	Refined Yellows	8¾@10

COFFEES.

Old Government	22	Roasted loose	28½
Prime	21	Rio, gold	27
Fair	20	Rio, currency	25
Rio, ordinary	19	Java, loose	30½

RICE.

Sarigon, per lb.....7@7¾ | Louisiana, per M'k.....
Carolina, per lb.....7¾ | MOLASSES.
Porto Rico..... 55@58 | New Orleans.... 45@70
Demerara..... 30@35

SYRUPS.

Sugarhouse	35@40	Sugar Drips	30@35
Maryland	45	White Drips	35@70
Silver Drips	40	Extra Golden	70@75

GRAIN—The grain markets have been alternately slow and weak, and with liberal receipts and stocks accumulating, prices are barely maintained. Wheat is still quoted at 98½a98¾ for No 2 spring, 95 per bushel for common to choice new red, and $1,30a1,40 for ditto white; old red, $1,40a1,45. The mills are buying sparingly, and nothing but strictly prime can be sold at outside quotation. The Oat market continues dull, but unchanged; Pennsylvania and Ohio mixed, 30a40c; ditto white, 41a43c. Shelled Corn is dull and drooping; quotable at 60@63c for mixed to prime yellow; 61½ bid for car lots, with some inquiry for shelled. New Ear Corn quoted at 55a56c; is worth more now than it was a month ago, because it is in much better condition. Rye is quiet and nominal at 85a90c.

HAY—The receipts of baled have fallen off, but the market is well supplied, and prices are no better; prairie, $12a14; timothy, $17a19.

PROVISIONS—The market for the hog products continues slow, and prices are easy but unchanged; but for the fact that stocks are light, and it will be six weeks before new crop is ready to market, values would be lower. Our latest advices from Chicago report hogs lower.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	16	Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	14¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	12	Do. half barrels	15
Bacon, S. C.	14	Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces	14
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, 50	14¾	Do. in 50 lbs	15¼
Beef Tongues, S. C. per lb	30	Do. in buckets	15¾
Bacon Shoulders	10½	Do. 5 lb caddies	17¾
Rib Sides	10¾	Do. 3 lb do	17
Short Rib do	14¾	Do. 2 lb pails	18
Clear Sides	14¾	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, per bbl	$22.50	Do. 2 lb do	17¾
Mixed Lard Oil	—	Carbon Oil	—
Lard Oil	—	Cheese	—

POTATOES—The market is well supplied, and prices are easy but unchanged; Peerless and Early Rose on track, 35a40c; Peach Blows, 45a45c. Jerseys Sweets, $3a3,25 per barrel.

NUTS—Chestnuts, dull; $3,75a4,25 per bushel. Walnuts, 40a65c; Shellbarks, $1,75a2,00.

ONIONS—Dull; $2a2,50 per barrel.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 50a60c per pair by the coop.

RAGS—Good mixed, 2½a3c.

SEED—Sales of Timothy Seed at $2,75a2,80 to the trade, and $2,85a2,90 in a small way.

TALLOW—Is quoted at 9 1-2a9¾c for city rendered; 9a9¼c for country.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, October 30, 1875. }

CATTLE.

There has been little or nothing done since the date of our last report, 28th inst., the great bulk of the receipts since then having been through consignments, and, as is customary, buyers generally return home on Thursday. The market, however, which opens on Monday and closes on Thursday noon, was no better this week, notwithstanding the supply was some 20 or 25 cars short; stock cattle and feeders sold as well as last week, as the demand was pretty well up to the supply, but all grades of butcher cattle ruled in buyers' favor. All the regular buyers for the eastern markets were very bearish, and not without cause, as we have it from good authority, that there were cattle sold in Philadelphia for less than could have been obtained here; also that the loss, both in Philadelphia and New York on consignments made from this market, ranged from one to two hundred dollars per car. This being the case, it is not strange that shippers bought sparingly, even at the low prices.

Six and a half cents may now be considered the extreme of the market for choice graded beeves; there were two car loads of choice Kentucky steers sold at 6 1-2 cents this week, whereas at the same cattle, a month ago, would have brought 6c. The bulk of the sales were within the range of 4 1-2a5 1-2c, and there were some good beeves sold at the outside figure. It is but proper to state, however, that some one's belief at the close under the influence of the more favorable advices both from New York and Chicago, but unless there is a very decided falling off in the demand, we do not look for any decided improvement the coming week.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500	6,00a6,50
Prime 1,200a1,300 steers	5,00a5,50
Good 1,100a1,200 steers	4,50a4,75
Fair 1,000a1,100 steers	4,00a4,25
Common, 900a1,000	3,50a4,00
Stockers and feeders	3,50a5,00
Cows, Bulls and Stags	2,50a3,25
Texas, as per quality	3,00a4,25

SHEEP

The market for this class of stock, notwithstanding the run was comparatively light, was the worst the selling interest has experienced for some time; with a light demand, prices declined from 20 to 30c per cwt, the shrinkage being greatest on the common and medium grades, of which the offerings largely consisted. Prime, fat, close-wooled sheep, averaging 100a105 lbs., of which the supply on sale was small, sold more readily than any other kind and at relatively better prices. It is but proper to state that the market was in a buyers' favor in tone, in consequence of the improved character of the reports from New York, and unless the receipts are considerably larger, we look for an improvement this coming week, especially for good stock.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra, 95a100 lbs	4,75a5,00
Prime, 85a90 lbs	4,25a4,50
Good, 75a80 lbs	3,75a4,00
Common, 70a75 lbs	3,00a3,50
Lambs	4,25a5,50
Indianas, as per quality	3,00a4,50

HOGS.

Receipts for the week, 175 cars, showing a slight falling off as compared with the preceding week; however, the market was a dragguy up until noon to-day, when, in consequence of the favorable turn in the weather, which stimulated the demand somewhat, there was a firmer feeling, but no quotable advance in prices. Philadelphia hogs may be fairly quoted at $8a8,12½, and Yorkers at 7,40a7,65 for fair to prime corn-fed. Chicago was also better, and this, too, was not without its effect here, as our market is controlled more or less by Chicago; whenever prices are forced up higher here than they are there, shippers will order hogs from that point, and, on the other hand, when prices are advanced in Chicago, an advance here is almost sure to follow.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, October 30, 1875. }

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Trade has been quiet during the past week, and within the past few days prices have weakened, with no special cause assigned for the decline. Reports from the producing regions report that, in addition to the McKean county territory, another element has arisen to unsettle values at all points. This is, reports that the Associated pipe lines have been partially disrupted, also that the railway companies have failed to maintain their contracts in relation to the advance in freights, which was to have taken place on the 1st inst. The whole question of transportation rates (says the Oil City *Derrick*) has become seriously disturbed, and it is by no means easy to determine how long the present uncertainty, both in this and other respects, will last. The statistical position in the principal foreign markets is as favorable as could be expected, if not more so. The quantities taken from consumption in the north German ports are increasing, and stocks in the European markets generally are reported as being comparatively small. Increased orders for export are expected within the next few weeks, and, if so, better prices will prevail, notwithstanding some of the exporters, who are short, are reported as bearing the market with all the force they can command. Refiners generally are only here but elsewhere, are hopeful of being able to obtain better prices before long, hence, as a rule, they have been refusing to accept current rates; furthermore, it is believed in well informed circles that an advance of 40 or 50c per barrel if established and adhered to, would have no perceptible effect upon the export demand, hence the tenacity which refiners manifest in holding out for it.

REFINED.

The market has been oflish for some days past, and as compared with the early part of the week, there has been considerable of a decline; New York delivery, quoted at 13 1-2c; Philadelphia, 13c; Baltimore, 12¾c. However, refiners generally are refusing to accept current rates, which, it is claimed, do not cover actual cost, and unless the raw article comes down considerably, an advance in the product is only a question of a little time.

OIL BARRELS.

Continue very dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; countries at $1.25a1,35; city make, $1,40a1,45.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts of Crude for the week, 13,526 bbls; from January 1st to date, 1,051,384; same time, 1874, 1,351,065; shipments Refined to seaboard this week, 14,237 barrels; January 1st to date, 894,126; same time, 1874, 849,732 barrels. The shipments by the Connellsville route are still withheld.

CRUDE.

The market was a shade firmer to-day; immediate shipment, $1,60a1,62½. No strikes of any importance have been reported recently, and the production has not varied much for some time; the consumption, however, must be falling off, as a number of refineries, both here and elsewhere, are stopped.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w	602
N. W. Stevenson	Liberty o w	862
S. Craig	Liberty o w	752
J. J. Fisher	Hutchinson o w	668
S. Craig	Sunbeam o w	222
Geo. McRobinson	Vesta o w	148
B. S. Duncan	Eagle o w	80
Total		3,695

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta O. W.	Geo. Pohl	2,000
Citizens O. Co.	Geo. Pohl	14,80
John Speer	Geo. Pohl	312
King & G.	Geo. Pohl	50
H. S. A. Stewart	Geo. Pohl	650
Wormser, M. & Co.	J. S. Davis	400
H. P. Logan Co.	J. S. Davis	459
Lockhart, F. & Co.	Warden, F. & Co.	464
Central Ref. Co.	Central Ref. Co.	400
D. Bly & Co.	David Bly & Co.	50
King & G.	John S. Davis	200
Total		6,426

The Iron Movement.

[The Northwestern Journal.]

The following table will show the total shipments, in gross tons, from the Lake Superior iron district for the season, up to October 20, 1875, and those for a corresponding period last year:

IRON ORE.

	1874.	1875.
From Marquette	391,880	424,444
From Escanaba	248,170	217,479
From L'Anse	77,344	63,196
Total	716,394	705,119

PIG IRON.

From Marquette	22,058	26,440
From Escanaba	13,253	14,760
Grons Grand Island	9,768	11,418
Total	45,079	52,618

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 30, 1875.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,12½ spot; $1,08¾ seller November; No. 1 $1,08¼ seller Nov.; No. 3 96½c; rejected 82c. Corn firm; No. 2 51¾c spot; 58c bid seller November; rejected 49¼c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 31¾c spot; 31½c bid seller October and November; rejected 26½c. Barley quiet and firm; 82c spot; 81¾c seller November. Rye firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; $20,75 spot; $19,50 seller November; $18,75a18,80 seller all the year. Lard dull; $13,12½ spot; $12,75a12,80 seller November; $12,10 seller all the year. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm; $1,13.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 30.—Flour steady and firmer, receipts 7,000 barrels; superfine western and State $5,10a5,40; common to good $5,60a5,95; good to choice $6a6,35; white wheat extra $8; extra Ohio $5,65a7,50; St. Louis $5,85a9. Rye flour steady at $4,25a5,50. Corn meal firmer at $3,40a4,35. Wheat: receipts 158,000 bushels; market irregular, unsettled and higher; improvement chiefly on No. 2; the demand is chiefly speculative, No. 1 spring $1,35; rejected $1,06a1,09; No 2 Chicago spring $1,30a1,33; No. 3 do $1,14a1,18; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,34a 1,35; winter red western $1,25a1,34; amber western $1,27a1,28. Rye: rather steady at 75a85c. Barley steady. Malt quiet. Corn: better; only moderate business; receipts 46,000 bushels; western mixed steam 73a 73½c; do sail 74a74½c. Oats: a shade easier and more doing; white 48a52c. Hay firm; shipping 70c. Hops firm. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¾c; prime 8¼c. Molasses and rice quiet and firm. Petroleum firm; crude 6¾c; refined 13¾c. Rosin steady at $1,85¼. Turpentine steady at 42¼a43c. Eggs firm at 26¾a27c. Leather quiet at 25¼a27½c. Wool firm; pulled 27a46c; unwashed 17a32c. Pork easier; mess October $22,35a23. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet. Middles firm; summer cured western long clear 13¾c. Lard unsettled on account of corner, business being speculative, choice new prime steam 13¼ca13 15-32c. Butter unchanged. Cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at $1,17½.

Metals—Manufactured copper unchanged; Ingot Lake quiet at 23c. Pig iron: Scotch steady at $29,50a33; American dull and declining at $20a25; Russia sheeting 12½c-12¾c. Nails firm; cut $3,10a3,25; clinch $4,75a5,75; horseshoe No. 28 20a26c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.—Petroleum nominal; refined 13½a14c; crude 10¾a10¼c. Clover seed $9,50a10. Flour dull; extra $5,25a5,37½; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota $6,50a7; high grades $7,50a8,50. Wheat quiet; amber $1,37a1,40; red western $1,11 1,15. Rye $5a85c. Corn firm; yellow 72a72½c; mixed 72a73c. Oats dull; white 42a 43c; mixed 38a39½c. Provisions quiet. Pork $22,12½a22,25. Lard 14¼a14½c. Whisky steady at $1,17. Butter steady; Penn'a and Bradford county extra 33a34c; firsts 30a32c; western extra 29a32c; firsts 22a26c. Cheese firm; western fine 12½a13c. Eggs steady; western fresh 27a 28c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 30.—Molasses easier; common 45c; fair 51¾c; prime to choice 54a59c. Corn advanced to 80a85c. Oats dull and very high, 43a45c. Pork firmer; held at $24. Bacon firmer; held at 10, 14a14½c. Others unchanged. The *Price Current* gives the following stocks on hand: Pork, 1,625 bbls; lard, 939 tierces, 1,236 kegs; bacon, 897 casks; hams, 389 tierces, dry salt meats, 103 casks; flour, 38,466 bbls; corn meal, 75 bbls; coffee, first hands, 7,745 bags; second hands, 30,000 bags.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., October 30.—Cotton steady; 12½c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; red $1,20a1,30. Corn dull; 58a60c. Oats dull; 28a42c. Rye quiet and firm; 78a80c. Pork firm and in fair demand; sales $21a21,25; closing at outside figures. Lard dull; summer 12¾a12½c; kettle 13¼a13½c. Bulk meats quiet; 9a12 1-4a12½c. Bacon firm and unchanged. Whisky steady and in moderate demand; $1,14.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1,23; No. 1 white Michigan $1,24; extra $1,30; amber $1,21; seller November $1,20; seller December $1,23½. Corn quiet and steady; No. 1 mixed 64c; seller November 58 1-2c; no grade 57 1-2; dull; No. 2 spot seller November 36c; Michigan 36c.

Boston.

BOSTON, October 30.—Flour steady; choice brands firmer, held western super $5a5,25; common extra $5,50a6; winter wheat Ohio, Indiania and Michigan $6a7,50; St. Louis $5a6; Illinois $6,75a8,75; fancy Minnesota $8,50a9,50. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 78a81c. Oats quiet; mixed and white 48¾a 53½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 30.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,17¾; hard $1,23¾; No 2 $1,11¾. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 58a58½c. Barley excited; No. 2 spring spot $1,06¾; seller November 98c. Rye firm; No 2 33a33½c. Rye quiet and firm; No. 1 70c.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, October 30.—Market generally dull. Wheat 5,000 bushels; No. 2 spring, No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1,31¾. Corn: sales of 1,000 bushels. Oats nominal; 40c for No. 2 Chicago. Canal shipments prevented on account of the heavy storm; asking rates are 10c for wheat, 8c for corn and 5c for oats.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 30.—Cotton firm at 13¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; $1,19a1,15. Corn firm; 60a63c. Oats quiet; 35a40c. Rye dull; 80c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1,14.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 30.—Cotton dull at 12 1-2c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; 60c. Oats dull and nominal. Lard dull and nominal. Bacon firm; 8 3-4a13 3-4a 14 1-4c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, October 30.—Flour firm; $6,25a 6,50. Wheat weak; extra $1,30a1,35; white Michigan $1,26¾; amber $1,20. Corn dull; No 2 65a66c. Oats quiet; white 39½c; mixed 37c. Barley unchanged.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 30.—Cotton quiet at 11¾a12¾c. Flour quiet at 85a7. Wheat quiet at $1a1,35. Corn quiet at 40a80c. Oats quiet at 48a60c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1,18.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, October 30.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 7d; Orleans 7 1-16; sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 6,100 American. Wheat steady. Corn quiet. Lard 62s. Pork 85s.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 30.—Wheat steady. Corn firm; low mixed 66c; high mixed 67c. Oats steady; No. 1 40c. Petroleum unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., October 30.—Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee Club $1,35; new No 1 white Michigan $1,36. Corn unchanged. Barley steady; No 2 Bay Quinte $1,15.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 30.—Flour: $4,50a7,50. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn: ear 54c; shelled 53¾a57c. Oats: No 2 33a 38c; rejected 30c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, October 30.—Cotton weak; 14¾a14¾c; closed steady; November 13¾c; December 13 3-16a13 7-32c; January 13 1-4a 13 9-32c; February 13 13-32a13 9-16c; March 13 9-16c; April 13¾a13 25-32c; May 13 29-32a 13 15-16c.

NEW ORLEANS, October 30.—Cotton: demand moderate and prices stronger; sales 3,500 bales; receipts net 2,571, gross 3,567; exports continent 5,308; coast wise 4,765; stock 92,447.

SAVANNAH, October 30.—Cotton steady; middlings 12¾c; good ordinary 11¾c; net receipts 1,059 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,058; coast 2,962; sales 961.

GALVESTON, October 30.—Cotton steady; midlings 12¾c; net receipts 222 bales; gross 294; exports coastwise 1,571; sales 1,571.

CHARLESTON, October 30.—Cotton: midlings 12¾c; net receipts 3,956 bales; exports to France 1,750; sales 1,200.

MOBILE, October 30.—Cotton firm; midlings 12 1-4a12¾c; net receipts 2,117 bales; exports coastwise 890; sales 2,000.

Wool.

BOSTON, Octobar 30.—Wool is quite active, with sales for the week of 2,196,150 pounds domestic wool, the feeling being much firmer, but with no advance in prices. The depression felt for some months past has disappeared, and wool is now held with more confidence than at any time since the new clip began to arrive. Fine fleeces continue to attract considerable attention; Ohio and Pennsylvania XX fleeces 46c, and Michigan and West Virginia 45c. Combing and delaine fleeces met with ready sale. Choice lots of combing sold at 60@62c down to 48@55c for delaine, as to quality. Pulled wools are in better demand; sales mostly supers at 40@50c; the latter for choice eastern.

Live Stock.

CINCINNATI, October 30.—Hogs: stock light; exports common light, $7,05a7,10; good light and packing, $7,15a7,40.

CHICAGO, October 30.—Cattle: receipts 1,200 head; active and generally firmer; shipping $4a6,25; stockers $2,25a3,75; shipments 3,000. Hogs: receipts 9,000, better demand and firmer; prices a shade higher; sales chiefly $7,15a7,50; extreme range $6,50 a8; shipments 7,000. Sheep: receipts small; firm at $3,25a5.

Dry Goods

NEW YORK, October 30.—Business was dull with commission houses and importers, and the jobbing trade was light. Cotton goods were in steady but limited demand, at unchanged prices. Cotton flannels and corset jeans are fairly active. Prints are quiet. Dress goods are in steady demand. Blue repellants are active and firm. The *Daily Bulletin* says about three thousand packages of brown sheetings have been taken for export this week.

Chicago Lumber Market.

The market was quiet yesterday, though active nearly to the extent of the offerings, which do not exceed 8 or 9 cargoes. The old prices were realized, piece stuff selling at $8,25, and inch ranging from $9,00a14,00. Lath were steady at 1,40a1,50, and shingles at $2,30a2,60. The receipts are falling off. Many of the mills have shut down for the season, and receivers are daily discharging vessels from their fleets, though some will probably receive a good deal of stuff yet. Lumber freights are firm.

A Brace of Corners.

One in lard and one in cotton, appear to be running in New York, and are presumed to be managed to some extent by the same parties. The *shorts* in both commodities are getting squeezed for October, but it is predicted the longs will find a pair of white elephants on their hands after the 1st of October.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD Co.—10 bxs candles, 10 hf do, B. C. & J. H. Sawyer; 70 bdls elbows, Fleming & Co; 12 ¼ butts do, 16 casks do, Curry & M; 3 tres b bacon, E. H. Myers & Co; 1 c mill, 1 hopper, 1 p block, S. Hare & Son; 4 bbls potatoes, 2 sks flour, J. S. Tilford; 4 do nuts, G. Heaps; 1 beef hide, J. Callery & Co; 198 pigs lead, Pa. Lead Co; 2 bbls eggs, 5 do butter, 2 tubs do, J. H. Loh & Co; 2 bbls beans, Means S. & Co; 1 block wood, 2 sks walnuts, C. Monroe; 6 boxes c yeast, Kramer & W; 15 hf buts tobacco, Carter Bro. & Co; 246 bdls p paper, Hostetter & S; 1 c saw, Hubbard L. B. & Co; 7 bales b corn, 2 cks peaches, 20 bbls do, R. Dickey & Co; 10 setts wheels, T. Hare & Bro; 1 sack glass, Cunningham & J; 10 hbds tobacco, Weyman & Bros; 8 tubs butter, 8 bbls eggs, Caskey B. & Co; 1 do, 1 bag hops, J. H. Loh & Co; 1 box pipes, H. Dellnyet.

ALLEGHENY STATION—137 sks rye flour, Hack & S; 1 car potatoes, C. F. Kuhlman; 17 bags do, I. Osech; 42 do, D. Winters; 10 do, W. Beitler; 1 car e corn, Johnston & McF; 20 sks flour; 4 do meal, R. Carson; 50 e tops, J. Miller; 1 roll leather, Graham & S; 114 sks potatoes, Beckfield & N; 6 bales tow, P. H. Holderman; 6 pkgs tobacco, R. & J. H. Elton; 1 car flour, feed, R. Rae; 1 case handles, H. T. Price & Son; 1 package Crawford & S; 1 do flour, R. Knox & Son; 10 bbls eggs, A. Ketter; 1 car lumber, Hamilton L. A. & Co; 3 bbls o meal, C. Reiss; 1 bbl whisky, John Smith; 1 car h iron, Duncan & T; 1 car staves, W. League; 1 do, H. Cordier.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—2 cars oil, Paine, A. & Co; 1 do lumber, Calhoun & Co; 1 do, Fuller, F. & B; 3 cars potatoes, 4 do apples, Volgt, M. & Co; 3 cars potatoes, Head, C. & Co; 1 car 1 beef, Paisey & Co; 1 car barley, W. Hamilton; 100 bbls lime, McKee Bros; 1 car staves, Shoenberger & Co; 1 car stone, W. W. Wallace; 1 car lumber, Wm. Sloan; 1 car potatoes, J. McCullough; 5 casks o ware M. W. Sackett & Co; 545 bdls paper, Godfrey & Co; 18 bales wool, W. Barker; 6 bbls nuts, P. A. Austin & Co; 6 bbls flour, Bryce, W. & Co; 7 rolls leather, G. Groatinger & S; 10 bbls oat meal, J. Porterfield & Co; 250 oil bbls, C. A. Wormcastle.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—57 cars coal, N. F. & C. G. Co; 20 do, Sable Coal Co; 32 do, Armstrong D. & Co; 7 cars stone, Lucy Furnace Co; 3 do, Shoenberger & Co; 3 do, J. H. Walters; 1 do ice, Chaut Lake Co; 1 do lime, W. J. Baughman; 1 do apples, J. Battenfelder; 1 do, H. Rea Jr; 1 do, J. H. Loh & Co; 1 do acid, Pgh. Acid Works; 1 do cider, H. Rea; 1 do oil barrels, Vesta O. W; 1 do brick, Phillips N. & Co; 1 do sand, G. W. Glass; 1 do bunting, Con. G. Co; 1 do o barrels, H. C. Vantine & Co; 1 do oil, Citizens O. Co; 2 do brick, E. Thompson Steel Works

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH ELEVATOR—2 cars corn, Hitchcock McC & Co; 3 do oats, J. A. Finney; 2 do, J. Graham; 3 do, S. B. Floyd & Co; 1 do, Elwood & McC; 1 do, 1 do barley, McHenry & H; 1 do corn, J. Rose; 1 do, do rye, J. Graff & Co; 2 cars rye, W. J. Meek; 1 do, J. & W. Fairley; 1 do barley, J. A. Graff & Co.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNA. R. R.

Lewis O. & P. m...	2	W. J. Hammond s't.	1
Total			3

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

E. T. & Co o	7	Lucy Fur. o	1
G. W. Glass s	1	W. J. Hammond	1
Philips N. & Co. m	1		
Total			11

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CAICAGO RAILROAD.

Isabella Fur	3	Pgh. F. & I. Co. m	3
Ed Thompson s. w.	8	Carnegie B.& Co m	1
Winick & Co m...	2	Quighey & Hun.	2
J. Moorhead m	1	Maloney & L s l	1
Smith S. & Co. s s	1		
Total			24

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

S., B. & Co o	7	Pgh. F. & I. Co m	2
Lucy Fur	15	Zug & Co. o	2
Jones & L. o	2	H. Lloyd, S. & Co o	1
W. Clark & Co o..	1	Singer N. & Co p.	2
Isabella Fur o	12	Pgh. F. & I. Co. o	2
Crawford Mfg. Co.	2	Reese G. & W. o	2
Zug & Co p	3		
Total			53

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

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Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, Jr., President.
J. T. SPROUL, Vice President.
C. C. DUNCAN, Secretary.

LATEST NEWS

Unsettled Questions Between the United States and Spain.

HE REBELLION IN CUBA.

Our Naval Vessels Preparing for Active Service.

The Recent Battle Between Cheyennes and Soldiers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 31, 1875.

November Gold Sales.

The Assistant Treasurer at New York has been instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to sell two million dollars gold coin during the month of November, as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars each Thursday.

The Rebellion in Cuba.

The dismission of the Spanish Cabinet's reply to what is called in the late Madrid telegram "The Washington Note" has reference to unsettled questions between the two countries. The exact points of this official paper cannot be ascertained, but they may be inferred from the views of the President, which form the basis of the instructions to Minister Cushing, and which show that the President regards the civil dissensions in Cuba, and especially the sanguinary hostilities, as producing effects in the United States second in gravity only to those which they produce in Spain. The ultimate issue of events in Cuba will be its independence, however that issue may be produced, whether by means of negotiation or as the result of military operations, or of one of those unexpected incidents which so frequently determine the fate of nations. The continuance of the insurrection grows day by day insupportable to the United States, and while the attention of this Government is fixed on Cuba in the interest of humanity, by the horrors of civil war prevailing there, it cannot forebear to declare that the existence of slave labor in Cuba, and its influence on the feelings and interest of the peninsular Spaniard, lie at the foundation of all the calamities which now afflict the island. But slavery cannot long continue in Cuba, environed as this island is by communities of emancipated slaves, as the West Indies and the United States. The President has not been without hope that all these questions might be settled by the spontaneous act of Spain herself, she being more deeply interested in such settlement than all the rest of the world. The question what decision the United States shall make is a serious and difficult one, not to be determined without careful consideration of its complex elements of domestic and foreign policy, but the determination of which may at any moment be forced upon us by occurrences either in Spain or in Cuba. Within all this the President cannot but regard independence and emancipation, of course, as the only certain, and even the necessary, solution of the question of Cuba, and in his mind all incidental questions are quite subordinate to the larger objects of the United States. In this respect the President does not meditate or desire the annexation of Cuba to the United States, but its elevation into an independent republic of freemen in harmony with ourselves and with the other republics of America. The policy of the United States in reference to Cuba at the present time is declared to be one of expectancy, but with positive and fixed convictions as to the duty of the United States when the time or emergency of action shall arrive.

The Navy Preparing for Active Service.

The new sloops-of-war Alert, Alliance, Essex, Ranger, Adams, Trenton, Huron and Enterprise will soon be ready for sea, and most of these will be in service before the end of the year. The Trenton is only launched, but it is thought she will be ready by the 15th of December next. The Alert is already in commission. The Alliance, now at Philadelphia, will soon be put in commission. The Ranger will in a few days go to Philadelphia to get her outfit. The Adams and Essex at Boston, the Enterprise at Portsmouth, N. H., and the Huron at Norfolk, Va., are rapidly being prepared for sea, and their officers will soon be ordered on board. It is thought the Alert will be ordered to the East Indies to join our squadron in those waters. The others will be ordered to join the North Atlantic fleet as they are put in commission, and as vessels are needed abroad they will be ordered from the North Atlantic fleet to foreign stations. It is the policy of the Secretary of the Navy to keep a large number of vessels in the North Atlantic fleet, so as to relieve vessels abroad from this station, when necessary. The Worcester, at present the flag ship of that station, being very old, will be ordered to Norfolk as a receiving ship in place of the New Hampshire, which vessel will be sent to Port Royal, S. C., as a storeship for the North Atlantic fleet. The Hartford, which recently returned home from the Asiatic station, will be the new flagship of the station. During the troubles growing out of the capture of the Virginius by the Spanish man-of-war Tornado, our Government suffered great inconvenience on account of the very weak condition of our navy. But since then the department has been doing all in its power, with the limited means at its disposal, to put the navy in good condition, so that we may be ready for any emergency. The iron-clads Montauk, Manhattan, Sangus, Mahapoc, Nantuck, Ajax, Canonicus, Catskill, Jason, Dictator, and others, are in excellent condition, and, should occasion require, they could be put in service in five days.

The Indian War.

Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, says the Indians reported as defeating our troops from Fort Hayes are a band of between seventy-five and one hundred Cheyenne warriors, who nearly a year ago were declared outlaws both by the bureau agents and military. They surrendered to the military last spring and were placed upon the Cheyenne Agency, but ran off one morning, regaining a quantity of fire arms which they had secreted before surrendering, fought the troops from behind sand banks all day and made good their escape at night. They have proved themselves to be hard fighters, and the Commissioner considers it of great importance that they should now be thoroughly whipped and subjugated.

The Coming Election in Mississippi.

Dispatches were received by the Attorney General this morning from representatives of the Department of Justice in Mississippi, stating that peaceful arrangements for the election were made by the opposing parties. The organizations will be duly carried out.

Snow.

There was a slight fall of snow here this afternoon.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, October 31, 1875.

River 6 feet; falling. Partly cloudy and cold. Arrived—Kittie Hegler, Memphis. Departed—Rover and barges, St. Louis.

CAIRO, October 31, 1875.

Arrived—John A. Scudder, St. Louis, 10 P. M.; Belle Memphis, St. Louis, 9 A. M.; Silverthorn, Evansville, 4 P. M.; Parker, St. Louis, 5 P. M.; James D. Parker, Cincinnati, 5; Granger, Ohio river, 3; Colorado, St. Louis, 4. Departed—Scudder, New Orleans, 9 A. M.; Belle Memphis, Memphis, 10; Silverthorn, Evansville, 4 P. M.; Parker, Cincinnati, 4. River 6 feet 5 inches; falling. Clear; mercury 50.

ST. LOUIS, October 31, 1875.

Arrived—City of Alton, New Orleans; Dugan, Arrow, Rock and St. Joseph, Memphis; Colossal and Northwestern, Keokuk. Departed—Susie Silver, New Orleans; Fannie Lewis, Kansas City; Julia, Vicksburg; St. Joseph, Memphis; Dugan, Jefferson City; Mattie Bells, Bloomville; Rob Roy and Colossal, Keokuk. River fallen 2 inches. Clear and cool.

MEMPHIS, October 31, 1875.

River falling. Clear and warm. Departed—St. Genevieve and Bee and barges, St. Louis; Kanawha and Robert Mitchell, New Orleans.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 31, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather
7 A. M.	29.853	34	79	W.	Lt. Snow.
2 P. M.	29.926	35	53	N. W.	Lt. Snow.
9 P. M.	29.967	34	61	W.	Lt. Snow.

Mean Barometer, 29.981.
Mean Thermometer, 34.
Highest Thermometer, 38.
Lowest Thermometer, 31.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 1, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the lower lakes and the Atlantic States, rising barometer, north west to south west winds, low temperature, clearing and clear weather, followed by falling barometer on the lower lakes.

ELECTION IN MISSOURI.

The New State Constitution Carried by a Large Majority.

ST. LOUIS, October 31.—Returns of the election yesterday for and against the new State Constitution are still very meagre. The vote was very light at every place yet heard from, and the indications are that while the Constitution will be carried by a large majority, it will be by a minority of the vote of the State. The vote of this city is 8,245 for and 1,042 against, and from fifteen precincts in the county 760 for and 357 against. Some twenty-two in the State outside of this county give about 5,500 for and about 1,300 against. Many of these towns vote unanimous for the Constitution.

A Bible-in-the-Schools War.

NEW YORK, October 30.—The Board of Education of Union Hill, N. J., voted last night to prohibit the reading of the Bible in the public schools hereafter. Some citizens openly threatened that there should be blood shed before the Bible would be removed.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Suspected of Mutiny.

LONDON, October 31.—The mail steamer African has arrived at Plymouth, and landed eight seamen, part of the crew of the John Pascal, who were taken on board at Ascension Island. They assert that their vessel was abandoned, on fire, 300 miles off St. Helena. The crew were picked up by the ship Victoria, which was bound for Boston, but as the latter was short of provisions the eight men were sent ashore in an open boat at Ascension, while the Captain, officers and remainder of the crew proceeded in the Victoria. As their statements are confused and conflicting, the men have been detained at Plymouth, and will be officially examined to-morrow. It is stated that they are suspected of mutiny and desertion, and of possibly murdering their officers.

Pirates Punished.

LONDON, November 1—5:30 A. M.—News has been received of a British expedition to punish piratical natives on the Congo river for murdering English sailors. The entire squadron on the west coast of Africa was engaged, and sent boats up the river. Many villages were destroyed and a large number of natives killed. The British lost one man killed and six wounded.

TURKEY.

The Helplessness of the Porte.

LONDON, November 1.—A special from Mostar to the *Times* reports that the members of the Consular Commission for the settlement of the troubles in Herzegovina are unanimous in the opinion that the Porte is incapable of pacifying the country. Foreign intervention in some form is believed to be indispensable.

URUGUAY.

The Revolution Ended.

LONDON, October 31.—Private telegrams from Montevideo, dated the 28th inst., say the restoration of peace in Uruguay is confidently expected, the revolution having practically terminated in favor of the Government.

FRANCE.

Explosion of a War Vessel

PARIS, October 31.—The iron-clad Magenta, flag ship of the Vice Admiral commanding the French squadron at Toulon, caught fire yesterday, and ultimately exploded. All on board were saved.

SPAIN.

Orduna Captured.

LONDON, November 1—7 A. M.—The *Standard's* Santander special announces that Generals Loma and Quesado have captured Orduna.

EGYPT.

The War with Abyssinia.

CAIRO, October 30.—The Egyptian army has entered Abyssinia. The Abyssinians are retreating, offering no resistance.

HOME NEWS.

Election Tickets.

The full Republican ticket, State and County, can be had by calling at the GAZETTE counting room.

Iron City College.

Day and Evening classes in Book keeping, Penmanship and Arithmetic, at the Iron City College, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. Students admitted at any time.

Church Festival.

The ladies of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, with a laudable desire to aid the funds of the Sunday School and charities connected with the parish, have resolved to prepare and serve in the school house of the church a lunch and supper, on Thursday next. There will be lunch from 12 M. to 2 P. M., and the supper will be from 6 to 10 P. M. This project of the ladies is especially praiseworthy, and will be patronized by the church people and their friends of both cities. All are cordially invited to be present and participate in this laudable object.

Young Woman's Boarding House.

The Fifth Anniversary of this excellent institution, will be held to-morrow evening, at the Home, No. 33 Anderson street, Allegheny. A novelty of the entertainment will be a Beard Social. A pound package of anything will be received, and the same sold at auction, which will prove very amusing. Some of the best musical performers in the two cities will be present, and Prof. Blumenschein will preside at the piano. The managers anticipate a pleasant time, and hope to have a large attendance of the friends of the Institution. Tickets of admission fifty cents.

Stabbing Affray.

Paul Descalzi and Ghigliotio Antonio, Italians, went to Mt. Washington yesterday afternoon to visit two Roman maidens of whom they had become enamored. On their return home they fell to quarreling about the merits of their respective girls, and by the time they had reached the Panhandle depot, on Carson street, the dispute had reached such a high pitch that Antonio could only express his opinion by stabbing Descalzi in the face and arm, inflicting severs but not dangerous wounds. The assailant was subsequently arrested, and is now in the Central Police Station. He keeps a stand in the Diamond market, and is known there under the mellifluous cognomen of "Skeeny." The cutting took place about half-past seven o'clock.

Obituary.

We are pained to announce this morning the death of Mrs. Alice L. Ramsey, consort of Mr. Wm. Ramsey, of the *Commercial*. The deceased took sick on Wednesday, when a physician was at once called in, but her disease—inflammation of the stomach and bowels—was beyond the reach of medical skill. She suffered intensely until her vital powers were weakened, and last evening at ten o'clock death came to her relief. The deceased was but in the maturity of her womanhood, and her loss was so grievously taken away. As a wife, mother and friend, she was greatly beloved, and her demise is a source of deep sorrow to all who knew her in life and who now mourn her as a departed friend. A husband and a bright little girl of about three years of age, are left in the stricken household. To the deeply bereaved husband—whose grief is rendered even more poignant by the suddenness of the stroke—the heartfelt sincerest consolations of human sympathy.

The remains will be taken to Uniontown on Tuesday for burial, and the funeral services will be held upon the arrival of the morning mail train at that place, at 11:45.

A Crazy Woman in Church.

Considerable sensation was caused in St. Peters' Catholic Church, corner of Ohio street and Sherman avenue, Allegheny, on Friday evening last by the actions of a crazy woman. She insisted on singing a solo about the time services were closing, and when the sexton approached her to remonstrate she threw her book at him with all the force she could muster. The book missed, but nearing her she struck him over the head with her umbrella. It was found necessary to dismiss the congregation and attempt to secure the woman, but she bounded more indirect and eluded them. The police being notified succeeded in arresting her. Quite a crowd gathered about the Church, and were inclined to prevent the arrest. One colored man, Geo. Wilkins, was arrested for threatening to attack Captain Wilson, who made the arrest. The woman's name is Mary Mulgrew, and she is still in the Allegheny lock-up.

THE DEATH OF MRS. SMITH.

The Result of the Inquest—The Railroad Employes Censured.

On Saturday morning the Coroner's jury, selected a few days before, met in the office of the Coroner, to investigate the death of Mrs. H. H. Smith, who was killed at the Washington street crossing on last Wednesday evening.

Daniel Alexander, engineer of the shifting engine that killed Mrs. Smith, was the first witness called. He testified that he was in charge of the engine at the time; that he had been waiting for his crew in order to go to Woods' Run; that he had a signal light on the cab; that he started up his engine while the other train was still in motion, and kept his bell ringing while making the crossing. His engine was running at the rate of three miles an hour when it struck Mrs. Smith. The rule of the company in reference to passing trains at stations, Mr. Alexander stated, was that no engine should pass a station either way, when a passenger train was at a full stop at the station, but so long as the passenger train was in motion he had a right to pass. Frank Carlin, conductor, David Floyd, fireman, and C. Ross, brakeman, who were on the engine, testified in substance the same as Mr. Alexander.

Mr. H. H. Smith, the husband of the deceased woman, next testified. He stated that he and his wife had left home shortly before seven o'clock in the evening, and were at the crossing at about a quarter of seven, to take the train for Pittsburgh. He had frequently got on trains there, but had generally got on them from the north side of the crossing. This time he and his wife had intended to step on to the train from the south side, on account of the noise and confusion which would attend them on the other side. They had to cross some tracks to get to the train, and were standing not on the track on which the shifting engine passed, but very near the ends of the crossties. He saw the shifting engine standing some fifty feet from the crossing, but anticipated no danger, inasmuch as he did not think it would come along while the passenger train was at or about the station. At the time of the accident the passenger train had about stopped and the two were about to step on the front platform of the second car, when both he and his wife were struck. His wife, perhaps, stepped back a foot or two when the train approached because of her timidity, while he urged her to stand her ground. He thought it possible that she had made the step back a little, as he was struck by the tender.

The train dispatcher, Mr. Ross, testified that the crossing was not a regular station, but merely a stopping place for trains to get orders.

The jury then adjourned to the scene of the accident, and after viewing it, returned a verdict to the effect that Mrs. Smith's death was accidental, but censuring the railroad employees for a certain degree of carelessness. The verdict also stated that Mr. and Mrs. Smith were in error in being where they were.

The New York Water Crackers

Are the best water crackers in the market Ask your grocer for them.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

In the matter of D. M. Armor, trustee vs. Samuel Glass, debtor, of Pittsburgh. Debtor having filed an answer to the creditors' petition denying that the statutory number and amount of debtor's creditors have joined in these proceedings, the matter was referred to Register Harper to ascertain the facts and report.

In the matter of Schaal, Hoveler & Co., Pittsburgh, bankrupts, a petition of Catharine Kurtz for an allowance for rent was referred to Register Harper.

In the matter of James W. Adams, bankrupt, Pittsburgh, the Register reported recommending the payment of D. C. Harrington for compensation for services was confirmed, and the assignee was ordered to pay the same.

In the matter of George Crawford & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh, an argument was heard on a motion for an injunction. The injunction was refused.

In the matter of Esdras Howell, bankrupt, Luzerne county, the election of C. H. Wells was reported and approved.

James Morrison, of Luzerne county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

The case of Summons & Co. vs. Thos. J. Farrel, debtor, Somerset county, is still on trial.

Wm. Snyder plead guilty to stealing letters from the U. S. Mail.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.)

In the divorce case of Jane P. Wilson, by her next friend, vs. Henry Wilson, J. S. Wallace, Esq., was appointed Commissioner.

East Deer township was allowed to borrow money for school purposes.

In the matter of the petition of Melchoir Varner, to perpetuate testimony as to lost deed, subpœna was ordered to issue as prayed for.

In the case of Samuel H. Jacobus vs. Mark W. Watson, a preliminary injunction was granted, restraining defendant from erecting a stable in the rear of a lot in the First ward, Allegheny, without putting up a blind wall shutting off from plaintiff's lot.

In the case of Emma Bertha Weiss vs. Frederick Weiss a final decree of divorce was granted.

Trial List for To-day.

Matthews vs. Pollock et al.
Koch vs. Negley & Co.
Nold vs. same.
Bowden vs. same.
Linn vs. same.
Miller vs. same.
Seaton vs. same.
Schade vs. same.
Miller vs. Hartmayer.
Londerbargh vs. Turner.
National Building and Loan Association vs. Kramer.
Same vs. Ehlers et al.
Rigby vs. Kerr et al.
McKee vs. Howard.
Lanahan vs. Fried, administratrix.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

In the divorce case of Sarah Klingingsmith, by her next friend vs. Isaac Klingingsmith, J. C. Sweeney, Esq., was appointed commissioner to take testimony.

A subpœna was awarded in the divorce proceeding of Elizabeth Miller, by her next friend, James W. Thompson vs. Cyrus Miller.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Theodore Kestner to John P. Beech, Col. Wm. Espy and E. G. Krehan were appointed appraisers.

A subpœna was awarded in the divorce proceedings of Caroline T. Smith, by her next friend, Charles Smith vs. Hugh G. Smith.

In the case of George C. Giles vs. Wm. J. Quinn et al., a rule was granted on John A. Nicholson to show cause why the assignment to him should not be stricken off.

Trial List for To-day.

Foster & Struthers vs. Nation Trust Company.
Frauenheim, et al., vs. Mollspacker.
Wehmer, et al., vs. Kohen.
Brown, et al., vs. Millard.
Worthey, et al., vs. Worthey.
Austin & Co. vs. Moore, et al.
Dravo vs. Dillinger (2).
Oak Pelican Oil vs. Bank vs. Barr.
Taggart vs. Warner.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge White.)

Jacob McMarlin, convicted of felonious assault and battery on James H. Evans, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs and to undergo a term of twenty-four hours' imprisonment in the county jail.

Charles A. Schmitz was acquitted of a charge of false pretenses, and the costs were divided between them and the prosecutor, John Kaber.

Henry Kruss, convicted of malicious mischief, charged by James Cameron, but recommended to the leniency of the Court, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

Jarrett Lantner, convicted of simple assault and battery, was fined ten dollars and costs. Daniel Brown was the prosecutor.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of H. Lebrun, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, on oath of John Myers, defendant's counsel having filed the plea of *nolo contendere* by mistake.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Ann Harrigan, A. Young, S. R. McClean, Pat. Devlin et al., Elizabeth Schmertz, F. E. Goeddeis, David Reese, Wm. Fecke, Agnes Lewis, Mary McNally, John Attenberg, Rose Cook, Lena Leidenental, John Printz, Jacob Welkerscher, James F. Young, Daniel Grey, Thomas Haney, Alex. Hazlet et al., George Voelker, Mary Bowers, Neal McCombs.

A PECULIAR CASE.

A Letter Thief Pleads Guilty to Save Trouble.

On Saturday morning United States District Attorney Reed was somewhat surprised to learn that Wm. Snyder a colored man, desired to enter a plea of guilty to a charge of stealing a letter from the Allegheny Postoffice. Accordingly the prisoner was sent for, and when Court was opened Snyder was presented to Judge McCandless and a plea of guilty recorded.

The letter which Snyder abstracted was one written by J. N. Bigelow, of Chicago, to the Second National Bank of Allegheny City, and addressed to C. Wilson, Cashier, New York, which contained five drafts or bills of exchange of great value. This occurred in August last. Snyder confessed that he had taken the letter from the slide at the Allegheny Postoffice, where it had become lodged, discovering it there as he was in the act of dropping a letter into the slide. He threw it out, saw it was from a bank, and pocketed it. In three or four days afterward he presented it to the bank along with a letter purporting to be written by a man in Philadelphia, and in which his letter stated that the writer of it had stolen the bank letter from the Allegheny Postoffice, and that he now returned it for conscience sake by the hand of Snyder, and requested the bank officers to pay Snyder any reward that they might see fit. This story was considered to be somewhat apocryphal, and Snyder was asked to call again. When he returned he was handed over to the officers of the law on a charge of stealing the letter himself. Of course Snyder had written the pretended dying confession himself.

Mr. Reed expressed regret that Snyder was too old to send to the House of Refuge, but the latter said he would rather go to the Penitentiary, as he would have a shorter time to serve.

Snyder is about nineteen years old, and his father lives in Pittsburgh.

BASE BALL.

No Game on Saturday Between the Braddocks and Xanthas—The Reason Why.

The game announced for two o'clock sharp on Saturday afternoon, at Union Park, between the Braddocks and Xanthas, did not take place, owing to the fact that the former club was not on time, and did not arrive at a period that would have permitted the game to commence at three o'clock even. The Xanthas refused to play because the late arrival of the Braddocks would not have allowed the entire nine innings to be played before dark, and the game was altogether too important to be decided in less than the entire length. Both clubs claim the game by a score of 9 to 0. The Braddocks have published a card in which they claim the championship of Western Pennsylvania and allege themselves victorious in the series of games. Now, the truth of the matter is, they have won but two series—with the Neshannocks and the Unions, of Sewickley, who played but one game—and the Sewickleys, have won but one from the Xanthas, and it is an unsettled question, when considered in connection with the championship, whether they have ever defeated the Mutuals, of Meadville, at all. Their second game following the latter club is to be laid before the National Association, also Saturday's abortive affair with the Xanthas, and if it shall decide that the equity of both cases is with the Braddocks, then it is entitled to the championship, and not until then.

Cheap Overcoats.

Winter seems to be coming on rapidly. Yesterday was about as cold a day as is desirable, particularly at this time of year. It is time to begin to prepare for the "early blasts," and one of the necessary articles is a good, warm overcoat. Such a coat can be had of Mr. E. De Roy, No. 153 Smithfield street. He has a lot of second-hand overcoats in his stock which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. Some of these are very good, showing but few signs of wear, and all of them are well made, and of good warm material. It is a splendid opportunity to get a cheap overcoat that will keep the wearer warm, throughout the winter. What is the use of paying double price for a coat when one that will answer the purpose, can be had for half the money. Times are hard, and economy is the rule of the hour. Here is a chance to practically economize.

No Better Investment

can be made than to deposit surplus funds in the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, located at No. 188 Liberty street. They pay six per cent. for time deposits, and their security is all that can be desired, the stockholders being individually liable and the bank in her own name being a large owner of real estate. MWF

POLITICAL.

Parade on Saturday Night—Reception of Election Returns To-morrow Evening at Lafayette Hall.

The final Republican torchlight procession of the campaign was held on Saturday night. It was big and creditable enough, and drew out the usual immense crowds of people, but it would doubtless have been much larger had the weather been more propitious. A raw, disagreeable wind, blowing stiffly, does not possess many inducements for the average man, no matter how high the tension of his political feelings may be. Everything considered, the parade was an eminent success, and surpassed all previous ones in every respect. The line was formed on Penn street, in front of the Fourth ward school house, but owing to a delay in the arrival of some of the clubs it did not commence marching until some time after the appointed hour. However, it finally started, headed by the officers of the Hartranft club of 1872, occupying carriages decorated with flags and illuminated by Chinese lanterns. Immediately following was a wagon containing fire works, from which a continual fusillade of rockets was maintained along the entire route. Next came the Eighteenth Regiment band preceding the Hartranft club, which acted as an escort to the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Geo. Wilson, who was supported by about forty aids on horseback. The Pioneer Fire Brigade and Centennial Glee club were next in line. Then came the First brigade, under Captain W. W. Erwin and aids, consisting of the Twenty-fifth ward Marching club, the Twenty-sixth ward club, with axmen and band, the Central club and the Sharpsburg Hartranft club, accompanied by a band. Next was the Fourth division—Second brigade, under Harry Darlington, Jr., comprising the Young Men's Republican club, the First and Third ward Marching clubs, the Fourth ward Minute men and the colored club—all of Allegheny. The Fourth division—Pittsburgh clubs—under Harry Darlington, brought up the rear of the procession, and consisted of the Duquesne Marching club, headed by a brass band; the Grant Central Colored club, headed by a colored brass band, and the Thirteenth ward Invincibles preceded by a martial band. The marching of some of the clubs was of the very finest characters and the spectators manifested no reserve in showing their appreciation of it. A large number of buildings along the line were very prettily illuminated and decorated. The route was an immense one, the longest of the campaign, three hours and a half being consumed in traversing it. It was twelve o'clock before the parade was at an end.

The Republican County Committee has secured Lafayette Hall, where the election returns will be read to-morrow evening by Hon. T. J. Bigham. Arrangements have been made to secure the vote of every precinct in the city, and the existing interest with the augmentation it will receive to-morrow will be sufficient to insure a crowd that will fill the building. Enough returns will be received to indicate with certainty the result in both State and County.

Meeting at Tarentum.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in the school house at Tarentum on Friday evening. James McCandless, Esq., presided, the following named gentlemen as Vice Presidents: A. V. Rupp, James Kennedy, John Wineman, John Marvin, John B. Reed, Samuel Black, Benjamin Miller, Dr. C. H. Lee, John Keller, Enoch Benner. Secretaries—John W. Hemphill, W. H. Ellis and Christ. Goetz.

Hon. John C. Newmeyer, J. Vannote and Col. Bayne made powerful and stirring speeches. They were heard with thoughtful attention and made an impression which will show itself at the election to-morrow.

BREVITIES.

—The Allegheny Board of School Controllers meets to-morrow evening.

—The Philomathic circle will give a select literary entertainment to-night at their new hall on Fourth avenue.

—A new Castle of the order of Knights of the Golden Eagle was established at McKeesport on Saturday evening.

—The Beethoven Society will give its first annual concert at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, Nov. 9th.

—The Grand Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of Pennsylvania will be held in this city in January next.

—The alarm of fire about one o'clock yesterday morning from box 72, was caused by the ignition of a small frame dwelling on Twenty-sixth street. The flames were put out after the floor and part of the stairs were burnt away. Damage not very great.

—The county jail contains but two United States prisoners whose cases have not been disposed of. One of these is Lawrence Chain, charged with Counterfeiting in Clearfield county, and whose trial is set for next Monday two weeks in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge McKennan.

—Mary Welsh fell from the doorway of a lawyer's office on Grant, near Diamond alley, on Saturday night, and broke the bone of one of her legs. She was taken to the Central Police Station, where surgical assistance was summoned to alleviate her suffering, and yesterday morning she was removed to the city hospital.

—On Saturday afternoon several children climbed on a train of four cars, laden with lumber and rails, that were standing on the track near East Liberty, and unloosed the brake. Instantly the cars began to run down the grade to Shady Side, where, on account of the switch being set for the other track, they were thrown off and considerably wrecked, while the tracks for some distance were torn up. Fortunately when the cars began to move the children jumped off, and none were hurt. The passenger trains were delayed about an hour.

—George H. Hatch, a harness maker, at McCoy's Station, on the Panhandle railroad, was shot and it is thought fatally injured on Friday last by Belle Harper, whom he seduced under promise of marriage, while living in Wheeling. Hatch, it seems, got acquainted with her through the medium of a literary society to which they both belonged. When he declined to make good his matrimonial promise, Miss Harper procured a pistol and shot him fatally, as stated for Hatch, and at noon on Friday, as he passed by her father's house, on his way to dinner, she fired at him with the result as stated above. The sympathy of the people is said to be with the girl, who is only sixteen years of age.

PERSONAL.

—Matt H. Carpenter passed through the city on Saturday en route for Chicago. He took breakfast at the Union Depot Hotel.

—General Phil. Sheridan passed through the city last night on his way West.

—Hon. H. C. Johnston, Commissioner of Customs, an office which he fills with characteristic ability, is spending a day or two with his friends in this his native city. Our memory of Mr. Johnston extends to his childhood. His home is at Meadville, where he stands deservedly high, having been repeatedly elected to the State and National Legislatures. He has made an enviable record in both fields of public service.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Brief Mention of Minor Offenses and Petty Criminalities.

CHAS. STEVENS, a lad, was fined five dollars and costs by the Mayor, yesterday morning, for interfering with the Republican parade on Saturday night.

WM. CRAIG, of West Middletown, Washington county, was robbed on Friday night of his pocket book, containing six dollars in cash and a check for $150. Charley Webster, who was arrested by the police and recognized by Mr. Craig as one of the gang who robbed him, was sent to Claremont by the Mayor for thirty days.

THIRTY-SEVEN cases were disposed of by the Mayor yesterday morning. William Jones, Elizabeth Devine, Sadie Williams, and Johnny Kruger were sent to the Workhouse for thirty days, and John Shea, whose vagabondish proclivities are absolutely irrepressible, was committed to the same institution for six months. John Savage and John Hetherington, for disorderly conduct, got ten days each in jail.

AN AGREEMENT.

Temporary Arrangement Between the Manufacturers and Puddlers.

Another conference was held on Saturday evening, at the rooms of the Iron Association, on Fourth avenue, between committees representing the manufacturers and puddlers, for the purpose of determining, if possible, the price per ton to be paid the latter for boiling. At a previous meeting two propositions were made by the manufacturers, both of which were declined by the puddlers. The latter then offered to continue work at $5 per ton, but this was rejected by the other side, who, as a compromise, stated their willingness to pay $5.75. This was the third proposition of the manufacturers, and it was the only one over which the puddlers have been knitting their brows since last Tuesday. The conference on Saturday evening commenced at seven o'clock and did not end until nearly midnight. The proffer of $4.75 was rejected by the boilers and after a long discussion both parties agreed upon the following: For the next thirty days the manufacturers are to pay $5 per ton for boiling. At the expiration of that time the price is to be regulated in accordance with prices paid in the East. This agreement was arrived at in consequence of a difference of opinion between the employers and the operatives regarding the pay for boiling in the eastern cities, the iron masters contending that the puddlers there only receive $4.50 while the workmen state that eastern mill-owners pay $5. During the thirty days the mills are to be run at the puddlers' compromise price, the matter is to be investigated, and it is stated that both parties are willing to have the question of wages settled by the result. When the thirty days are gone another conference will be held, and the difficulty then doubtless finally adjusted.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Oder, at New York; State of Pennsylvania, at New York; W. A. Scholten, at Hebvoet.

One Large Lot of Flannels,

Much less than value, see them.
J. B. HEARD & Co.

Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls

At lowest prices. J. B. HEARD & Co.

Large Lot of Blankets.

Inquire for prices. Great bargains.
J. B. HEARD & Co.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Show on Saturday—The Juveniles in Attendance—Trial of the Pumps.

The weather was not very favorable on Saturday, but the young folks seemed to care nothing for that, and they turned out in large numbers at the Exposition. For about a couple of hours in the afternoon the doorkeepers were kept busy, and a constant stream of humanity, of all ages, sexes and sizes, poured into the building. The attendance in the aggregate was not so large as on the preceding Saturday, but taking the unfavorable weather into consideration it was proportionately larger.

Some children of an older growth played a sharp game, which, however, it will hardly be safe to repeat. One of their number purchased two hundred children tickets, purporting to be for Sunday School children—and when the "children" made their appearance they were found to be of a very healthy size, and not very tender in years. They were allowed to pass in, however.

FINE CONFECTIONS.

The display of fine confectionery made by Messrs. Kramer & Vogleson is one of the attractive features of the Exposition. These goods are all samples of the general stock in store at Nos. 51 Sixth street and 177 and 179 Liberty street—the retail and wholesale headquarters of this prominent firm. As confectioners, Messrs. Kramer & Vogleson have no superiors.

THE "KNOWLES" AHEAD.

The chief excitement around the building on Saturday was that in relation to the trial of the steam pumps. The greatest rivalry existed between the two leading pumps entered for competition—the "Knowles" and the "Blake." The judges were Superintendent Atkinson, of the Water Works, and ex-Chief White. The pumps were put to the most severe tests, and both of them did well, but it was apparent that the Knowles was the favorite among the machinists and other spectators who had gathered around. It worked much more smoothly, and threw a *solid* stream of water the furthest. Each engine was given four trials, and the excitement among those in no way interested in either pump rose to fever heat. After the trials the judges retired to compare notes, but when they had agreed and were ready to make a decision it was found that through some mistake they were not the judges appointed on steam pumps, and so they could not officially make any decision. Their judgment, however, was in favor of the Knowles, although no formal award could be made. The Knowles is exhibited by Messrs. Bailey, Farrell & Co., of No. 167 Smithfield street.

RUMORED CHANGES.

There were rumors of changes in the Executive committee growing out of some unpleasantness, but we could not trace the rumors to any reliable source. The Board of Directors will meet to-day when doubtless the whole matter will come before them for adjustment.

THE LAST WEEK.

The managers announce elsewhere this as the last week of the Exposition. If the weather had continued favorable the gates have been kept up somewhat longer, but "Old Boreas" has begun to bluster, and that renders it necessary to hold to the original intention.

CITY FISCAL AFFAIRS.

October Report of Controller Snodgrass.

The following is the report of R. M. Snodgrass, City Controller, showing the receipts and disbursements in behalf of the city for the month of October:

RECEIPTS.

Diamond Markets	$ 1,484 79
Fifth Ward Market	12 00
Fifth Avenue Market	25 40
South Side Market	450 00
Street Engineering	155 61
City Weigh Scales	392 98
South Side Wharf	300 00
Interest—Bank Balances	1,398 64
Building Inspection	475 00
City Gauging	145 27
Weighing Coal—Private Scales	148 70
Outstanding Taxes	57,036 86
Streets, Grading and Paving	12,404 44
Vehicle Licenses	224 45
Water Works	182 90
Mayor's Office, Hon. W. C. McCarthered	2,296 40
Street and Sewer Improvement Fund under 50 Per Cent. Ord.,	8,768 76
Streets, Grading and Paving, South Side	506 44
Streets, Improvement under Penn Avenue Act	72,979 25
Attorney's Commissions, T. S. Bigelow	1,289 97
Rents	32 73
Sinking Fund, under Penn Avenue Act	1,820 00
Total	$162,230 36

EXPENDITURES.

Interest	$ 22,232 39
Salaries	1,258 29
Printing	351 20
Fire Department	12,706 53
Police	16,779 14
Water Works	7,247 39
Streets	10,231 44
Pittsburgh Gas Co	12,935 46
Diamond Markets	507 50
East End Gas Co	4,216 30
City Property	776 09
Finance Fund	339 32
Fifth Ward Market	25 00
City Hall Furnishing, Cleaning and Repairs	374 00
Roads	4,213 03
Surveys	183 00
Water Extension	17,202 80
Water Extension Loan Interest	20,191 50
Fifth Avenue Market	85 00
Street and Sewer Improvements	2,471 29
South Side Market	126 33
South Side Wharf	280 83
Sinking Fund	5,097 65
City Property	50 86
Grading and Paving Bonds	3,823 20
Sewers	4,186 73
Board of Health	112 00
Park Commissioners	1,032 20